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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

Parts of a Statistical Table

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in the tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “Use Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*.



Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.

- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

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TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rooming facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
AND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

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LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
51	Wisconsin			126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA			240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA		
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA			250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
		218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA				

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
CHIPPEWA COUNTY, WI	
106 -----	106 (pt.)
107 -----	106 (pt.)
	107
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY, WI	
3.01 -----	3 (pt.)
3.02 -----	3 (pt.)
4 -----	3 (pt.)
	4
5.01 -----	5 (pt.)
5.02 -----	5 (pt.)
8 -----	8 (pt.)
8.01 -----	8 (pt.)
8.02 -----	8 (pt.)
10 -----	10
	11 (pt.)
11 -----	11 (pt.)
15 -----	15
	16 (pt.)
16 -----	16 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
CHIPPEWA COUNTY, WI	
106 -----	106
	107 (pt.)
107 -----	107 (pt.)
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY, WI	
3 -----	3.01
	3.02
	4 (pt.)
4 -----	4 (pt.)
5 -----	5.01
	5.02
8 -----	8
	8.01
	8.02
10 -----	10 (pt.)
11 -----	10 (pt.)
	11
15 -----	15 (pt.)
16 -----	15 (pt.)
	16

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Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewa County			Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewa County			
		Total	Chippewa Falls city	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	4 268.7	2 617.1	25.5	9.3	1 651.5	62.4	15.3	34.9	5.4	275.3
Square miles	1 648.1	1 010.5	9.8	3.6	637.7	24.1	5.9	13.5	2.1	106.3
AGE										
All persons	137 543	52 360	12 727	1 676	85 183	55 180	2 699	5 787	5 334	3 774
Under 5 years	9 908	3 877	933	158	6 031	3 817	220	478	347	262
5 to 9 years	10 682	4 483	910	197	6 199	3 726	271	521	400	335
10 to 14 years	9 808	4 153	800	138	5 655	3 187	216	430	405	323
15 to 19 years	11 459	3 687	739	133	7 772	5 514	212	406	324	302
20 to 24 years	13 198	2 971	908	96	10 227	8 414	158	350	356	188
25 to 34 years	21 128	8 385	2 247	295	12 743	8 341	460	1 056	803	560
35 to 44 years	20 012	7 733	1 733	287	12 279	7 325	464	857	757	668
45 to 54 years	12 497	5 029	1 038	155	7 468	4 074	277	498	468	434
55 to 64 years	10 773	4 558	1 132	92	6 215	3 666	187	440	515	312
65 to 74 years	9 912	4 002	1 096	81	5 910	3 870	153	388	481	175
75 to 84 years	6 054	2 585	804	42	3 469	2 387	75	236	347	128
85 years and over	2 112	897	387	2	1 215	859	6	127	131	87
3 and 4 years	4 097	1 648	364	74	2 449	1 526	102	217	131	110
16 years and over	105 320	39 107	9 950	1 160	66 213	43 831	1 956	4 269	4 119	2 796
18 years and over	101 618	37 530	9 643	1 107	64 088	42 656	1 871	4 101	3 981	2 668
21 years and over	92 366	35 544	9 179	1 027	56 822	36 660	1 747	3 876	3 802	2 517
50 years and over	23 596	9 844	2 906	171	13 752	9 032	330	980	1 235	546
62 years and over	21 417	8 905	2 675	152	12 512	8 275	290	896	1 142	475
Median	31.5	33.4	34.2	28.9	30.2	28.4	30.8	31.6	35.4	33.5
Female										
Under 5 years	70 875	26 530	6 745	874	44 345	29 342	1 369	2 926	2 881	1 856
5 to 9 years	4 810	1 908	441	91	2 902	1 857	122	219	167	133
10 to 14 years	5 245	2 190	450	98	3 055	1 846	130	247	193	152
15 to 19 years	4 791	2 032	396	70	2 759	1 547	103	204	194	164
20 to 24 years	5 955	1 826	378	61	4 129	3 043	102	202	166	128
25 to 34 years	6 924	1 469	470	56	5 455	4 583	83	178	182	82
35 to 44 years	10 526	4 128	1 097	146	6 398	4 191	231	524	404	274
45 to 54 years	10 052	3 800	890	151	6 252	3 724	237	428	411	332
55 to 64 years	6 250	2 510	538	74	3 740	2 092	128	249	248	211
65 to 74 years	5 634	2 360	616	55	3 274	1 989	106	230	292	151
75 to 84 years	5 495	2 169	656	46	3 326	2 258	83	213	291	86
85 years and over	3 675	1 514	523	24	2 161	1 557	39	138	238	78
3 and 4 years	1 970	813	178	44	1 157	735	53	100	64	53
16 years and over	55 181	20 038	5 394	604	35 143	23 816	997	2 211	2 297	1 384
18 years and over	53 358	19 250	5 241	581	34 108	23 247	957	2 125	2 226	1 323
21 years and over	48 291	18 283	4 998	540	30 008	19 751	892	2 019	2 132	1 263
50 years and over	13 615	5 559	1 814	98	8 056	5 520	176	563	792	305
62 years and over	12 456	5 066	1 682	87	7 390	5 107	153	520	737	268
Median	32.3	34.3	36.4	28.9	31.1	29.3	31.1	32.8	37.7	34.8
Male										
Under 5 years	66 668	25 830	5 982	802	40 838	25 838	1 330	2 861	2 453	1 918
Median age	30.6	32.5	32.2	28.8	29.3	27.5	30.5	30.5	32.5	32.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	137 543	52 360	12 727	1 676	85 183	55 180	2 699	5 787	5 334	3 774
Households	131 704	51 120	11 920	1 676	80 584	50 924	2 699	5 706	5 334	3 672
Householder	50 359	19 077	5 102	557	31 282	20 561	950	2 129	2 353	1 225
Family householder	34 652	13 992	3 173	454	20 660	12 384	737	1 569	1 376	1 035
Nonfamily householder	15 707	5 085	1 929	103	10 622	8 177	213	560	977	190
Living alone	12 177	4 381	1 692	81	7 796	5 788	162	480	880	161
Spouse	29 177	11 984	2 512	367	17 193	10 024	602	1 326	1 112	939
Child	42 353	17 601	3 635	658	24 752	14 512	973	1 981	1 607	1 360
Other relatives	2 488	968	214	43	1 520	907	63	92	75	75
Nonrelatives	7 327	1 490	457	51	5 837	4 920	111	178	187	73
Institutionalized persons	2 521	1 216	793	—	1 305	1 024	—	81	—	98
Other persons in group quarters	3 318	24	14	—	3 294	3 232	—	—	—	4
Persons per household	2.62	2.68	2.34	3.01	2.58	2.48	2.84	2.68	2.27	3.00
Persons per family	3.14	3.18	3.00	3.35	3.10	3.05	3.22	3.17	3.03	3.29
Persons 65 years and over										
Households	16 577	6 797	1 994	125	9 780	6 586	234	674	959	390
Householder	11 638	4 768	1 469	78	6 870	4 680	148	479	731	195
Family householder	5 683	2 273	847	26	3 410	2 492	48	249	449	66
Nonfamily householder	5 508	2 211	831	26	3 297	2 415	47	240	446	66
Living alone	5 508	2 211	831	26	3 297	2 415	47	240	446	66
Spouse	4 109	1 694	446	36	2 415	1 575	71	164	198	82
Other relatives	636	268	63	9	368	228	11	22	25	14
Nonrelatives	194	67	16	2	127	103	4	9	5	1
Institutionalized persons	1 456	679	285	—	777	507	—	77	—	98
Other persons in group quarters	45	8	8	—	37	23	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	34 652	13 992	3 173	454	20 660	12 384	737	1 569	1 376	1 035
With own children under 18 years	17 544	7 115	1 586	261	10 429	6 234	399	847	665	533
Number of own children under 18 years	34 323	14 211	2 946	547	20 112	11 926	788	1 621	1 302	1 062
Married-couple families	29 177	11 984	2 512	367	17 193	10 024	602	1 326	1 112	939
With own children under 18 years	14 161	5 888	1 153	198	8 273	4 749	304	689	495	488
Number of own children under 18 years	28 678	12 100	2 241	421	16 578	9 480	618	1 349	1 014	995
Female householder, no husband present	4 168	1 473	537	78	2 695	1 917	112	192	224	58
With own children under 18 years	2 729	949	364	56	1 780	1 274	76	131	147	29
Number of own children under 18 years	4 635	1 676	592	118	2 959	2 126	150	220	249	45
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	51 116	19 447	4 626	568	31 669	20 358	978	2 102	1 855	1 447
Never married	16 337	5 297	1 522	151	11 040	8 151	265	515	530	380
Now married, except separated	29 911	12 259	2 591	371	17 652	10 320	610	1 356	1 135	957
Separated	440	172	56	4	268	193	12	24	16	8
Widowed	1 247	552	152	8	695	448	14	68	48	37
Married	3 181	1 167	305	34	2 014	1 246	77	139	126	65
Females 15 years and over	56 029	20 400	5 458	615	35 629	24 092	1 014	2 256	2 327	1 407
Never married	14 904	3 870	1 266	124	11 034	8 849	209	402	478	236
Now married, except separated	29 843	12 229	2 585	370	17 614	10 287	610	1 345	1 134	954
Separated	592	210	95	—	382	279	5	30	46	8
Widowed	6 430	2 598	945	46	3 832	2 734	79	299	414	155
Married	4 260	1 493	567	75	2 767	1 943	111	180	255	54

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Chippewa County—Con.			Chippewa Falls city, Chippewa County						Eau Claire city (pt.) Chippewa County
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	15.4	3.6	90.9	6.5	4.4	2.4	7.6	3.5	1.1	9.
Square miles	6.0	1.4	35.1	2.5	1.7	.9	2.9	1.4	.4	3.
AGE										
All persons	3 893	496	5 173	2 641	5 212	303	3 397	490	684	1 67
Under 5 years	294	—	408	224	346	19	282	—	62	15
5 to 9 years	266	—	400	194	397	13	245	—	61	19
10 to 14 years	225	—	382	149	393	12	189	—	55	13
15 to 19 years	222	12	353	138	316	6	207	12	60	13
20 to 24 years	302	32	243	197	346	13	282	32	117	9
25 to 34 years	705	174	856	450	794	40	673	173	117	25
35 to 44 years	475	127	911	288	739	25	415	126	140	28
45 to 54 years	297	87	563	196	437	22	237	85	61	15
55 to 64 years	326	44	518	241	501	22	276	44	48	5
65 to 74 years	330	12	351	264	474	22	295	11	30	8
75 to 84 years	301	4	161	187	340	39	224	3	11	4
85 years and over	150	2	27	113	129	70	72	2	1	—
3 and 4 years	117	—	164	91	130	8	112	—	23	7
16 years and over	3 067	493	3 912	2 053	4 014	258	2 643	487	495	1 16
18 years and over	2 983	488	3 755	1 988	3 879	255	2 565	482	474	1 10
21 years and over	2 833	478	3 574	1 893	3 705	249	2 423	472	437	1 02
60 years and over	964	41	803	695	1 214	141	753	39	64	17
62 years and over	886	34	692	642	1 124	136	688	32	53	15
Median	33.9	37.1	34.5	34.1	35.2	56.5	31.8	36.9	30.6	28.
Female	2 085	188	2 563	1 386	2 824	183	1 810	185	357	87
Under 5 years	152	—	218	92	166	7	144	—	32	5
5 to 9 years	133	—	178	104	190	8	123	—	25	5
10 to 14 years	115	—	185	69	189	6	101	1	30	7
15 to 19 years	122	6	182	68	164	1	113	6	26	4
20 to 24 years	155	14	131	100	179	5	148	14	24	—
25 to 34 years	340	59	419	226	401	24	324	59	63	14
35 to 44 years	239	48	444	147	399	9	210	47	78	11
45 to 54 years	160	31	275	110	232	12	126	30	28	7
55 to 64 years	169	20	266	123	287	13	147	20	26	4
65 to 74 years	200	7	166	151	287	10	184	6	18	—
75 to 84 years	189	—	83	111	236	30	139	—	7	—
85 years and over	111	2	16	85	94	58	51	2	—	—
3 and 4 years	67	—	78	38	63	2	64	—	11	4
16 years and over	1 665	186	1 947	1 112	2 249	162	1 423	183	265	60
18 years and over	1 620	184	1 864	1 078	2 179	162	1 382	181	259	58
21 years and over	1 539	179	1 770	1 032	2 086	158	1 307	176	239	54
60 years and over	596	18	407	410	783	105	461	17	38	—
62 years and over	552	14	350	385	729	102	422	13	31	—
Median	36.1	38.5	34.4	36.9	37.4	72.2	33.2	37.9	31.4	28.
Male	1 808	308	2 610	1 255	2 388	120	1 587	305	327	80
Median age	31.8	36.6	34.6	31.8	32.4	38.0	30.5	36.5	29.9	28.
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 893	496	5 173	2 641	5 212	303	3 397	490	684	1 67
In households	3 586	10	5 173	2 560	5 212	201	3 259	4	684	1 67
Householder	1 511	5	1 924	1 070	2 306	84	1 396	2	244	5
Family householder	964	4	1 521	709	1 338	58	863	2	203	4
Nonfamily householder	547	1	403	361	968	26	533	—	41	1
Living alone	456	—	325	318	872	22	445	—	35	—
Spouse	745	4	1 344	583	1 076	47	647	2	157	3
Child	1 085	—	1 685	767	1 570	58	979	—	261	6
Other relatives	69	—	77	60	74	5	66	—	9	—
Nonrelatives	176	1	143	80	186	7	171	—	13	—
Institutionalized persons	297	486	—	81	—	98	128	486	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	10	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.37	2.00	2.69	2.39	2.26	2.39	2.33	2.00	2.80	3.1
Persons per family	2.97	2.00	3.04	2.99	3.03	2.90	2.96	2.00	3.10	3.1
Persons 65 years and over	781	18	539	564	943	131	591	16	42	4
In households	520	2	539	487	943	33	489	—	42	1
Householder	367	1	350	352	721	23	347	—	26	—
Nonfamily householder	187	—	113	200	444	11	182	—	10	—
Living alone	183	—	107	191	442	11	178	—	9	—
Spouse	129	1	157	112	194	9	118	—	13	—
Other relatives	21	—	26	14	24	1	21	—	3	—
Nonrelatives	3	—	6	9	4	—	3	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	253	16	—	77	—	98	94	16	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	964	4	1 521	709	1 338	58	863	2	203	4
With own children under 18 years	484	—	745	336	654	28	446	—	122	2
Number of own children under 18 years	868	—	1 372	620	1 282	43	794	—	207	5
Married-couple families	745	4	1 344	583	1 076	47	647	2	157	3
With own children under 18 years	336	—	629	263	484	21	299	—	86	1
Number of own children under 18 years	630	—	1 196	502	994	34	557	—	154	4
Female householder, no husband present	171	—	121	100	222	8	169	—	38	1
With own children under 18 years	120	—	81	62	147	5	120	—	30	—
Number of own children under 18 years	196	—	127	97	249	6	196	—	44	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 423	307	2 001	953	1 797	97	1 239	304	236	5
Never married	453	301	445	217	513	22	408	300	62	1
Now married, except separated	779	6	1 367	603	1 099	56	671	4	158	3
Separated	24	—	16	18	16	—	22	—	—	—
Widowed	53	—	36	54	45	13	37	—	3	—
Divorced	114	—	137	61	124	6	101	—	13	—
Females 15 years and over	1 685	187	1 982	1 121	2 279	162	1 442	184	270	6
Never married	390	183	331	183	473	21	353	182	54	1
Now married, except separated	789	4	1 361	595	1 098	54	677	2	159	3
Separated	24	—	12	19	45	2	23	—	6	—
Widowed	293	—	125	226	412	75	214	—	—	—
Divorced	189	—	153	98	251	10	175	—	33	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County									
	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	6.0	28.5	1.0	272.9	7.8	1	89.8	335.6	516.4	521.5
Square miles	2.3	11.0	.4	105.4	3.0	—	34.7	129.6	199.4	201.4
AGE										
All persons	1 023	3 146	122	3 471	496	6	4 489	4 978	4 589	6 431
Under 5 years	62	254	1	243	12	—	346	351	353	515
5 to 9 years	74	327	3	322	21	—	339	488	425	570
10 to 14 years	78	281	12	311	36	—	327	498	394	532
15 to 19 years	79	268	8	296	15	—	293	382	329	488
20 to 24 years	62	153	10	175	20	—	205	259	208	351
25 to 34 years	165	606	9	520	32	1	739	730	646	1 025
35 to 44 years	177	569	18	643	60	1	771	731	566	876
45 to 54 years	122	302	31	412	60	2	502	472	390	662
55 to 64 years	95	199	14	290	50	—	470	429	399	560
65 to 74 years	72	124	7	153	35	1	321	366	458	488
75 to 84 years	33	49	7	89	77	1	150	224	328	292
85 years and over	4	14	2	17	78	—	26	48	93	72
3 and 4 years	28	126	1	102	5	—	141	158	161	219
16 years and over	796	2 216	105	2 538	424	6	3 417	3 569	3 350	4 723
18 years and over	764	2 113	102	2 413	418	6	3 281	3 383	3 210	4 509
21 years and over	720	1 983	97	2 268	410	6	3 137	3 205	3 038	4 247
60 years and over	159	285	21	405	211	2	739	843	1 093	1 138
62 years and over	138	254	18	339	198	2	639	770	1 007	1 007
Median	34.6	30.1	45.0	32.4	53.7	46.0	35.0	32.2	34.1	32.6
Female	495	1 540	57	1 673	275	3	2 206	2 505	2 311	3 149
Under 5 years	31	127	1	126	8	—	186	170	174	236
5 to 9 years	32	143	3	144	10	—	153	252	226	261
10 to 14 years	33	135	5	158	14	—	155	247	189	250
15 to 19 years	41	134	2	127	9	—	156	195	144	241
20 to 24 years	27	78	3	77	7	—	107	133	96	168
25 to 34 years	85	298	3	250	16	—	356	360	339	511
35 to 44 years	86	281	12	323	29	1	366	347	262	420
45 to 54 years	54	139	16	199	34	1	247	251	188	333
55 to 64 years	51	107	5	138	22	—	240	215	208	266
55 to 74 years	37	62	4	76	16	1	148	178	255	256
75 to 84 years	15	27	2	48	50	—	76	126	172	162
85 years and over	3	9	1	7	60	—	16	31	58	45
3 and 4 years	9	62	1	51	3	—	67	78	78	100
16 years and over	393	1 099	48	1 222	242	3	1 682	1 799	1 695	2 357
18 years and over	376	1 047	47	1 161	238	3	1 605	1 709	1 631	2 249
21 years and over	352	987	46	1 105	232	3	1 531	1 612	1 558	2 127
60 years and over	78	153	9	200	135	1	369	441	599	611
62 years and over	66	135	8	166	130	1	319	404	560	544
Median	34.8	30.6	44.9	32.9	59.4	45.5	34.8	32.3	34.6	33.3
Male	528	1 606	65	1 798	221	3	2 283	2 473	2 278	3 282
Median age	34.2	29.7	45.3	31.9	50.1	46.5	35.1	32.1	33.8	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 023	3 146	122	3 471	496	6	4 489	4 978	4 589	6 431
Households	1 023	3 146	122	3 471	327	6	4 489	4 978	4 508	6 364
Householder	393	1 059	47	1 141	115	3	1 680	1 723	1 675	2 244
Family householder	283	860	38	977	101	2	1 318	1 347	1 209	1 737
Nonfamily householder	110	199	9	164	14	1	362	376	466	507
Living alone	81	162	8	139	11	—	290	326	424	429
Spouse	235	743	36	892	98	2	1 187	1 153	1 030	1 548
Child	315	1 214	37	1 302	106	—	1 424	1 882	1 589	2 260
Other relatives	20	32	1	70	3	—	68	103	117	138
Nonrelatives	60	98	1	66	5	1	130	117	97	174
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	169	—	—	—	81	67
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.60	2.97	2.60	3.04	2.84	2.00	2.67	2.89	2.69	2.84
Persons per family	3.01	3.31	2.95	3.32	3.05	2.00	3.03	3.33	3.26	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	109	187	16	259	190	2	497	638	879	852
Households	109	187	16	259	31	2	497	638	805	797
Householder	70	127	10	172	20	1	324	435	564	557
Nonfamily householder	22	49	5	55	5	—	103	182	275	250
Living alone	21	49	4	55	5	—	98	180	270	239
Spouse	35	52	4	73	11	1	144	160	201	204
Other relatives	2	8	1	13	—	—	23	38	32	27
Nonrelatives	2	—	1	1	—	—	6	5	8	9
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	159	—	—	—	74	55
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	283	860	38	977	101	2	1 318	1 347	1 209	1 737
Own children under 18 years	138	511	11	505	38	—	623	717	593	894
Number of own children under 18 years	241	1 001	20	1 019	74	—	1 165	1 542	1 327	1 825
Married-couple families	235	743	36	892	98	2	1 187	1 153	1 030	1 548
Own children under 18 years	106	426	11	467	37	—	543	605	496	788
Number of own children under 18 years	197	847	20	961	73	—	1 042	1 326	1 133	1 636
Female householder, no husband present	34	92	2	50	2	—	83	131	117	122
Own children under 18 years	20	69	—	24	—	—	51	83	77	72
Number of own children under 18 years	32	123	—	39	—	—	83	161	155	142
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	410	1 149	58	1 350	184	3	1 765	1 805	1 695	2 412
Married	114	298	17	358	45	1	383	463	458	596
Married, except separated	239	753	36	901	108	2	1 209	1 177	1 061	1 580
Separated	8	6	—	8	2	—	16	21	10	24
Divorced	6	14	3	24	16	—	33	46	75	70
Widowed	43	78	2	59	13	—	124	98	91	142
Females 15 years and over	399	1 135	48	1 245	243	3	1 712	1 836	1 722	2 402
Married	85	219	5	215	37	1	277	329	277	408
Married, except separated	240	750	36	900	112	2	1 202	1 169	1 055	1 581
Separated	5	11	1	6	1	—	6	19	21	21
Divorced	33	73	2	80	79	—	107	194	270	271
Widowed	36	82	4	44	14	—	120	122	101	121
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County							
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	508.8	293.9	77.1	140.2	15.3	8.6	4.7	5.5	3.2	5
Square miles	196.4	113.5	29.8	54.1	5.9	3.3	1.8	2.1	1.2	2
AGE										
All persons	3 456	5 750	3 026	3 740	6 135	3 857	5 878	1 358	4 882	3 540
Under 5 years	246	403	186	260	505	352	640	84	318	2
5 to 9 years	297	510	241	341	493	330	537	85	350	3
10 to 14 years	329	417	253	337	409	290	416	83	360	2
15 to 19 years	236	421	213	308	389	288	433	86	355	2
20 to 24 years	178	346	167	166	108	205	591	148	243	2
25 to 34 years	499	871	438	491	1 108	658	1 159	277	530	6
35 to 44 years	493	808	570	749	897	670	724	242	798	6
45 to 54 years	370	511	365	504	599	420	352	138	599	3
55 to 64 years	320	508	266	275	458	310	321	115	573	2
65 to 74 years	300	500	218	202	413	227	407	66	522	2
75 to 84 years	156	333	98	91	251	91	235	30	204	1
85 years and over	32	122	11	16	124	16	63	4	30	1
3 and 4 years	102	167	77	113	208	152	244	34	142	1
16 years and over	2 528	4 325	2 292	2 743	4 662	2 829	4 197	1 088	3 774	2 5
18 years and over	2 428	4 153	2 209	2 605	4 493	2 702	4 092	1 050	3 633	2 5
21 years and over	2 310	3 917	2 093	2 443	4 254	2 554	3 751	1 002	3 428	2 3
60 years and over	663	1 208	453	426	1 028	473	878	150	1 058	4
62 years and over	593	1 113	389	379	950	413	805	127	931	3
Median	33.9	34.0	35.3	34.4	31.7	32.2	27.8	30.6	38.9	30
Female	1 716	2 981	1 472	1 858	3 241	1 945	3 003	702	2 583	1 8
Under 5 years	126	191	77	122	240	161	304	44	141	1
5 to 9 years	144	274	122	177	242	170	254	48	168	1
10 to 14 years	173	207	136	164	210	136	198	45	186	1
15 to 19 years	116	222	94	147	220	141	220	36	182	1
20 to 24 years	79	168	77	75	248	104	314	74	141	1
25 to 34 years	248	419	198	255	560	341	568	130	294	3
35 to 44 years	237	395	298	388	473	340	327	143	418	3
45 to 54 years	182	254	177	237	297	214	179	65	319	1
55 to 64 years	164	273	131	140	247	154	198	62	308	1
65 to 74 years	147	287	106	103	244	122	242	35	289	1
75 to 84 years	84	205	53	43	156	50	154	18	115	1
85 years and over	16	86	3	7	104	12	45	2	22	1
3 and 4 years	59	83	32	55	97	71	130	18	61	1
16 years and over	1 240	2 260	1 117	1 371	2 512	1 453	2 207	558	2 051	1 3
18 years and over	1 192	2 170	1 076	1 298	2 414	1 393	2 135	538	1 971	1 3
21 years and over	1 141	2 051	1 027	1 229	2 286	1 321	1 968	517	1 870	1 2
60 years and over	338	713	218	217	641	253	552	85	586	2
62 years and over	301	663	194	195	596	222	508	75	514	1
Median	33.7	35.2	36.0	34.6	32.9	32.7	28.8	32.0	39.6	3
Male	1 740	2 769	1 554	1 882	2 894	1 912	2 875	656	2 299	1 7
Median age	34.1	32.6	34.3	34.2	30.7	31.7	26.8	29.6	38.2	30
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 456	5 750	3 026	3 740	6 135	3 857	5 878	1 358	4 882	3 540
In households	3 452	5 638	3 026	3 716	6 002	3 857	5 728	1 358	4 882	3 540
Householder	1 253	2 085	1 114	1 258	2 406	1 355	2 310	579	1 851	1 3
Family householder	958	1 535	877	1 055	1 652	1 100	1 354	366	1 487	1 3
Nonfamily householder	295	550	237	203	754	255	956	213	364	4
Living alone	253	485	188	162	599	199	758	159	310	4
Spouse	836	1 345	766	944	1 315	953	969	303	1 298	1 3
Child	1 191	1 988	1 007	1 349	1 882	1 359	1 929	370	1 550	1 3
Other relatives	61	98	47	71	107	79	151	24	76	1
Nonrelatives	111	122	92	94	292	111	369	82	107	1
Institutionalized persons	—	106	—	—	133	—	138	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	6	—	24	—	—	12	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.95	2.49	2.85	2.48	2.35	2.64	2
Persons per family	3.18	3.24	3.08	3.24	3.00	3.17	3.25	2.90	2.97	3
Persons 65 years and over	488	955	327	309	788	334	705	100	756	3
In households	488	849	327	295	658	334	705	100	756	3
Householder	338	603	215	196	469	214	523	63	488	3
Nonfamily householder	149	305	73	66	224	77	290	24	173	3
Living alone	140	293	68	62	219	75	282	23	171	3
Spouse	127	200	98	84	164	102	137	28	237	3
Other relatives	20	32	11	12	22	17	32	7	26	3
Nonrelatives	3	14	3	3	3	1	13	2	5	3
Institutionalized persons	—	106	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	958	1 535	877	1 055	1 652	1 100	1 354	366	1 487	1 3
With own children under 18 years	466	772	433	567	855	574	757	173	676	1 3
Number of own children under 18 years	970	1 534	786	1 097	1 565	1 102	1 638	299	1 220	1 3
Married-couple families	836	1 345	766	944	1 315	953	969	303	1 298	1 3
With own children under 18 years	394	664	369	499	629	485	508	134	543	1 3
Number of own children under 18 years	846	1 357	687	984	1 214	952	1 220	245	1 011	1 3
Female householder, no husband present	84	141	71	76	267	117	317	48	164	1 3
With own children under 18 years	52	81	46	51	185	78	214	34	115	1 3
Number of own children under 18 years	98	133	75	80	292	135	363	48	178	1 3
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 311	2 111	1 209	1 407	2 179	1 407	2 038	541	1 766	1 3
Never married	321	570	315	328	571	323	758	184	351	1 3
Now married, except separated	851	1 380	777	964	1 341	968	999	308	1 311	1 3
Separated	7	10	10	7	23	7	37	4	5	1 3
Widowed	44	61	20	37	49	23	44	2	31	1 3
Divorced	88	90	87	71	195	86	200	43	68	1 3
Females 15 years and over	1 273	2 309	1 137	1 395	2 549	1 478	2 247	565	2 088	1 3
Never married	192	435	186	268	535	276	643	151	408	1 3
Now married, except separated	847	1 380	776	965	1 345	970	997	311	1 312	1 3
Separated	8	15	11	13	31	9	46	9	18	1 3
Widowed	136	362	71	62	338	108	299	37	205	1 3
Divorced	90	117	93	87	300	115	262	57	145	1 3

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Eau Claire County—Con.					Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County				
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	6.9	3.8	13.5	7.3	16.5	1.4	1.6	.3	6.3	5.4
Square miles	2.7	1.5	5.2	2.8	6.4	.5	.6	.1	2.4	2.1
AGE										
All persons	3 936	5 887	3 267	6 899	490	566	124	25	5 162	3 656
Under 5 years	264	312	266	529	39	41	8	5	374	334
5 to 9 years	233	263	301	570	47	39	11	—	399	316
10 to 14 years	219	139	239	472	44	43	9	—	419	279
15 to 19 years	385	340	201	405	31	31	6	—	429	273
20 to 24 years	610	2 633	310	481	17	32	14	4	255	194
25 to 34 years	559	712	661	1 234	78	116	19	3	799	620
35 to 44 years	558	391	484	1 034	98	85	16	6	993	647
45 to 54 years	298	271	268	559	47	44	16	3	520	392
55 to 64 years	282	255	196	544	46	56	11	1	481	283
65 to 74 years	306	292	204	555	23	50	9	3	345	216
75 to 84 years	175	210	104	375	17	26	5	—	130	88
85 years and over	47	69	33	141	3	3	—	—	18	14
3 and 4 years	101	119	111	205	23	14	3	3	148	145
16 years and over	3 181	5 137	2 424	5 244	355	437	94	20	3 872	2 673
18 years and over	3 113	5 075	2 351	5 091	344	421	91	20	3 693	2 554
21 years and over	2 647	4 233	2 205	4 841	325	405	88	19	3 487	2 414
30 years and over	682	719	435	1 365	69	110	21	3	743	439
32 years and over	621	658	403	1 268	58	91	18	3	636	385
Median	29.5	22.7	29.6	32.9	33.2	33.5	32.5	35.5	33.9	32.1
Female	2 117	3 193	1 721	3 549	243	298	70	13	2 573	1 852
Under 5 years	135	166	137	250	23	14	5	3	181	153
5 to 9 years	112	129	155	265	24	24	6	—	201	164
10 to 14 years	105	64	115	221	22	28	6	—	203	133
15 to 19 years	219	184	103	176	12	19	3	—	182	134
20 to 24 years	323	1 449	190	255	9	19	9	4	121	100
25 to 34 years	286	329	353	633	39	53	9	1	406	323
35 to 44 years	299	200	231	520	49	43	10	3	514	328
45 to 54 years	139	146	150	290	21	25	9	—	263	201
55 to 64 years	164	136	89	299	23	32	6	—	253	142
65 to 74 years	192	185	115	314	12	25	6	2	171	116
75 to 84 years	108	150	65	225	7	15	1	—	68	48
85 years and over	35	55	18	101	2	1	—	—	10	10
3 and 4 years	52	62	56	88	12	6	3	3	63	67
16 years and over	1 744	2 819	1 299	2 778	171	229	53	10	1 942	1 377
18 years and over	1 711	2 787	1 261	2 709	165	220	50	10	1 864	1 322
21 years and over	1 445	2 291	1 181	2 590	158	208	48	9	1 785	1 253
30 years and over	426	469	245	805	31	57	12	2	376	236
32 years and over	387	436	230	755	25	50	10	2	322	209
Median	30.9	22.6	29.4	34.6	31.9	34.1	32.5	34.5	34.8	32.6
Male	1 819	2 694	1 546	3 350	247	268	54	12	2 589	1 804
Median age	27.9	22.8	29.7	31.1	33.9	32.3	32.5	40.5	32.9	31.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 936	5 887	3 267	6 899	490	566	124	25	5 162	3 656
Households	3 893	5 871	3 193	6 722	490	566	124	25	5 154	3 656
Householder	1 708	2 304	1 228	2 698	175	235	46	15	1 813	1 282
Family householder	917	780	854	1 832	148	170	33	5	1 498	1 041
Nonfamily householder	791	1 524	374	866	27	65	13	10	315	241
Living alone	535	707	262	702	22	56	11	8	248	188
Spouse	758	573	647	1 468	120	140	28	3	1 341	899
Child	986	939	1 064	2 129	174	161	43	4	1 802	1 296
Other relatives	57	112	65	123	3	10	4	—	70	73
Nonrelatives	384	1 943	189	304	18	20	3	3	128	106
Institutionalized persons	—	—	58	177	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons in group quarters	43	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Persons per household	2.28	2.55	2.60	2.49	2.80	2.41	2.70	1.67	2.84	2.85
Persons per family	2.96	3.08	3.08	3.03	3.01	2.83	3.27	2.40	3.14	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	528	571	341	1 071	43	79	14	3	493	318
Households	528	571	297	913	43	79	14	3	493	318
Householder	382	424	197	649	27	56	8	2	322	202
Nonfamily householder	222	269	84	328	8	19	2	1	103	72
Living alone	216	259	78	316	8	19	2	1	98	70
Spouse	130	108	82	224	15	22	4	1	154	98
Other relatives	14	29	14	31	1	1	2	—	11	17
Nonrelatives	2	10	4	9	—	—	—	—	6	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	44	158	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	917	780	854	1 832	148	170	33	5	1 498	1 041
Own children under 18 years	445	352	470	922	74	81	16	2	772	546
Number of own children under 18 years	801	776	880	1 738	139	139	32	4	1 413	1 053
Married-couple families	758	573	647	1 468	120	140	28	3	1 341	899
Own children under 18 years	352	240	323	682	54	63	12	—	683	460
Number of own children under 18 years	678	567	618	1 342	104	109	25	—	1 267	908
Female householder, no husband present	129	163	176	280	18	19	4	2	131	114
Own children under 18 years	79	95	131	200	14	12	3	2	75	76
Number of own children under 18 years	105	180	240	335	20	20	5	4	130	132
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 455	2 339	1 147	2 515	186	211	43	10	1 982	1 325
Married	550	1 593	319	704	38	46	13	4	488	305
Married, except separated	783	588	667	1 514	124	144	28	3	1 357	911
Never married	10	19	18	30	5	1	—	—	15	7
Widowed	37	34	22	84	4	5	1	—	30	22
Divorced	75	105	121	183	15	15	1	3	92	80
Females 15 years and over	1 765	2 834	1 314	2 813	174	232	53	10	1 988	1 402
Married	628	1 821	338	565	28	37	16	2	357	265
Married, except separated	773	594	666	1 512	122	144	28	3	1 358	914
Never married	22	30	26	38	4	4	2	—	19	9
Widowed	200	242	118	417	8	22	2	1	116	102
Divorced	142	147	166	281	12	25	5	4	138	112

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.									
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	4.4	3.6	4.6	2.9	3.0	5.2	2.9	.6	3.8	5.3
Square miles	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.1	.2	1.5	2.1
AGE										
All persons	5 777	5 319	1 018	4 207	2 712	3 397	6 823	1 029	5 887	2 266
Under 5 years	639	357	65	241	254	246	157	48	312	17
5 to 9 years	532	357	68	293	257	189	149	43	263	20
10 to 14 years	409	314	60	316	216	175	107	21	139	18
15 to 19 years	423	292	57	319	152	334	2 224	70	340	14
20 to 24 years	584	403	123	185	244	565	2 058	402	2 633	22
25 to 34 years	1 147	904	228	366	568	528	408	180	712	45
35 to 44 years	709	730	180	721	500	459	386	70	391	32
45 to 54 years	345	354	101	547	208	231	246	41	271	17
55 to 64 years	308	398	73	537	118	199	209	41	255	12
65 to 74 years	390	608	40	471	142	266	275	52	292	14
75 to 84 years	228	441	21	183	45	159	345	43	210	7
85 years and over	63	161	2	28	8	46	259	18	69	2
3 and 4 years	244	135	29	113	106	93	62	19	119	7
16 years and over	4 111	4 233	814	3 283	1 956	2 755	6 396	913	5 137	1 666
18 years and over	3 948	4 131	790	3 154	1 895	2 702	6 346	903	5 075	1 621
21 years and over	3 675	3 924	757	2 980	1 802	2 285	3 272	761	4 233	1 501
60 years and over	847	1 434	93	962	248	586	977	133	719	31
62 years and over	778	1 358	81	842	226	541	943	125	658	29
Median	27.7	35.4	29.3	40.5	29.4	28.2	20.8	23.4	22.7	29.7
Female	2 957	2 932	529	2 216	1 399	1 844	4 091	463	3 193	1 201
Under 5 years	304	184	34	113	110	129	76	26	166	9
5 to 9 years	252	190	39	139	130	85	76	18	129	11
10 to 14 years	196	155	36	162	104	85	48	12	64	7
15 to 19 years	215	143	20	163	81	192	1 417	27	184	7
20 to 24 years	313	190	64	104	145	305	1 157	199	1 449	14
25 to 34 years	563	457	103	210	300	270	206	56	329	24
35 to 44 years	320	391	108	373	256	241	208	18	200	15
45 to 54 years	176	186	48	288	93	110	132	18	146	9
55 to 64 years	188	229	39	286	68	121	102	17	136	5
65 to 74 years	233	377	24	254	77	172	188	27	185	6
75 to 84 years	152	308	13	104	28	99	261	32	150	4
85 years and over	45	122	1	20	7	35	220	13	55	1
3 and 4 years	130	66	16	52	45	49	30	11	62	3
16 years and over	2 166	2 378	418	1 769	1 043	1 528	3 886	404	2 819	91
18 years and over	2 094	2 328	407	1 696	1 013	1 501	3 862	398	2 787	88
21 years and over	1 931	2 227	392	1 611	956	1 260	1 946	328	2 291	81
60 years and over	537	926	56	525	143	379	723	81	469	17
62 years and over	494	882	51	457	131	348	700	80	436	14
Median	28.6	38.2	30.5	41.0	29.9	30.0	20.8	22.7	22.6	29.7
Median age	26.7	32.5	28.5	40.1	28.9	26.8	20.9	24.3	22.8	29.7
Male	2 820	2 387	489	1 991	1 313	1 553	2 732	566	2 694	1 065
Median age	26.7	32.5	28.5	40.1	28.9	26.8	20.9	24.3	22.8	29.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 777	5 319	1 018	4 207	2 712	3 397	6 823	1 029	5 887	2 266
In households	5 627	5 293	1 018	4 207	2 712	3 392	6 168	884	5 871	2 181
Householder	2 270	2 425	453	1 580	1 079	1 534	1 439	421	2 304	81
Family householder	1 319	1 373	265	1 306	700	761	539	89	780	51
Nonfamily householder	951	1 052	188	274	379	773	900	332	1 524	2
Living alone	753	884	144	241	285	519	614	220	707	1
Spouse	938	1 069	215	1 170	574	607	446	65	573	41
Child	1 902	1 411	268	1 321	899	817	538	135	939	7
Other relatives	149	103	14	65	28	53	50	8	112	1
Nonrelatives	368	285	68	71	132	381	695	255	1 943	1
Institutionalized persons	138	12	—	—	—	—	514	125	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	12	14	—	—	—	5	3 141	20	16	—
Persons per household	2.48	2.18	2.25	2.66	2.51	2.21	2.20	2.10	2.55	2.2
Persons per family	3.27	2.88	2.88	2.96	3.14	2.94	2.92	3.34	3.08	3.3
Persons 65 years and over	681	1 210	63	682	195	471	879	113	571	2
In households	681	1 186	63	682	195	471	575	113	571	2
Householder	507	860	42	435	135	346	444	94	424	1
Nonfamily householder	288	492	20	149	58	211	344	73	269	—
Living alone	280	478	20	147	58	207	326	72	259	—
Spouse	129	280	18	217	49	109	78	16	108	—
Other relatives	32	39	3	25	8	14	9	—	29	—
Nonrelatives	13	7	—	5	3	2	44	3	10	—
Institutionalized persons	—	11	—	—	—	—	294	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	13	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 319	1 373	265	1 306	700	761	539	89	780	5
With own children under 18 years	747	606	130	574	439	380	250	41	352	3
Number of own children under 18 years	1 622	1 143	224	1 032	804	676	448	116	776	6
Married-couple families	938	1 069	215	1 170	574	607	446	65	573	4
With own children under 18 years	499	424	98	481	346	288	203	28	240	2
Number of own children under 18 years	1 206	845	183	889	665	554	364	87	567	3
Female householder, no husband present	314	251	38	117	109	125	74	22	163	1
With own children under 18 years	214	155	28	80	85	79	42	11	95	1
Number of own children under 18 years	363	259	36	122	128	105	72	22	180	2
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 992	1 888	405	1 555	930	1 242	2 519	510	2 339	7
Never married	744	580	149	294	271	495	1 877	347	1 593	2
Now married, except separated	968	1 101	219	1 181	581	631	507	84	588	4
Separated	37	16	4	2	7	10	15	10	19	—
Widowed	44	61	1	29	15	34	55	11	34	—
Divorced	199	130	32	49	56	72	65	58	105	—
Females 15 years and over	2 205	2 403	420	1 802	1 055	1 545	3 891	407	2 834	9
Never married	640	520	119	333	286	576	2 785	251	1 821	2
Now married, except separated	966	1 092	220	1 184	584	620	496	71	594	4
Separated	46	25	8	14	11	22	23	3	30	—
Widowed	294	488	27	175	66	191	450	50	242	1
Divorced	259	278	46	96	108	136	137	32	147	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.		Remainder of Eau Claire County						
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	6.8	4.3	487.2	460.0	75.7	138.6	14.9	3.2	.2
Square miles	2.6	1.7	188.1	177.6	29.2	53.5	5.8	1.3	.1
AGE									
All persons	6 888	329	4 243	4 088	2 460	3 616	6 110	201	101
Under 5 years	529	30	345	301	145	252	500	18	1
5 to 9 years	569	33	365	305	202	330	493	14	5
10 to 14 years	470	29	363	385	210	328	409	11	7
15 to 19 years	404	18	337	339	182	302	389	15	10
20 to 24 years	481	10	220	236	135	152	485	11	7
25 to 34 years	1 233	59	551	565	322	472	1 105	38	12
35 to 44 years	1 031	75	490	657	485	733	891	23	15
45 to 54 years	558	26	435	404	321	488	596	28	7
55 to 64 years	543	27	387	356	210	264	457	27	13
65 to 74 years	554	12	397	283	168	193	410	11	17
75 to 84 years	375	10	270	178	72	86	251	3	7
85 years and over	141	—	83	79	8	16	124	2	—
3 and 4 years	205	16	140	116	63	110	205	7	—
16 years and over	5 236	232	3 093	3 023	1 855	2 649	4 642	156	86
18 years and over	5 084	226	2 951	2 876	1 788	2 514	4 473	148	84
21 years and over	4 834	217	2 780	2 695	1 688	2 355	4 235	140	76
60 years and over	1 364	38	950	726	343	405	1 025	34	31
62 years and over	1 267	33	882	645	298	361	947	28	27
Median	32.9	31.8	33.9	33.5	35.7	34.5	31.7	33.5	42.2
Female	3 542	168	2 123	2 013	1 174	1 788	3 228	93	46
Under 5 years	250	19	181	133	63	117	237	8	—
5 to 9 years	265	17	184	147	98	171	242	6	2
10 to 14 years	219	18	165	181	108	158	210	3	2
15 to 19 years	175	9	150	164	75	144	220	7	5
20 to 24 years	255	4	113	108	58	66	244	4	1
25 to 34 years	633	29	272	288	145	246	559	18	5
35 to 44 years	518	36	238	336	255	378	470	12	7
45 to 54 years	290	13	220	179	152	228	297	13	3
55 to 64 years	298	13	191	187	99	134	247	12	10
65 to 74 years	313	6	206	147	81	97	242	6	9
75 to 84 years	225	4	153	94	38	42	156	2	2
85 years and over	101	—	50	49	2	7	104	2	—
and 4 years	88	10	75	43	26	52	94	4	—
6 years and over	2 773	111	1 559	1 522	888	1 318	2 502	76	41
8 years and over	2 705	107	1 494	1 453	856	1 248	2 404	71	41
1 years and over	2 586	103	1 417	1 366	819	1 181	2 277	68	37
0 years and over	804	16	507	380	161	205	639	17	15
2 years and over	754	14	468	337	144	185	594	13	14
Median	34.6	29.8	34.8	34.5	36.4	34.7	32.9	35.3	52.0
Male	3 346	161	2 120	2 075	1 286	1 828	2 882	108	55
Median age	31.1	33.9	33.3	32.3	34.7	34.2	30.6	32.0	35.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	6 888	329	4 243	4 088	2 460	3 616	6 110	201	101
households	6 711	329	4 157	4 026	2 460	3 592	5 977	201	101
Householder	2 694	117	1 518	1 392	879	1 212	2 391	73	40
Family householder	1 829	99	1 075	1 114	707	1 022	1 647	59	35
Nonfamily householder	865	18	443	278	172	190	744	14	5
Living alone	701	15	408	244	132	151	591	11	5
Spouse	1 466	82	910	973	626	916	1 312	54	31
Child	2 124	118	1 479	1 463	846	1 306	1 878	63	27
Other relatives	123	1	137	95	37	67	107	6	2
Nonrelatives	304	11	113	103	72	91	289	5	1
Institutionalized persons	177	—	86	62	—	—	133	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.49	2.81	2.74	2.89	2.80	2.96	2.50	2.75	2.53
Persons per family	3.03	3.03	3.35	3.27	3.13	3.24	3.00	3.08	2.71
Persons 65 years and over	1 070	22	750	540	248	295	785	16	24
households	912	22	672	478	248	281	655	16	24
Householder	648	13	484	335	159	188	467	12	16
Nonfamily householder	327	4	255	142	54	64	223	5	2
Living alone	315	4	248	137	49	60	218	5	2
Spouse	224	8	157	112	76	80	163	4	8
Other relatives	31	1	28	30	10	10	22	—	—
Nonrelatives	9	—	3	—	3	3	3	—	—
Institutionalized persons	158	—	78	62	—	—	130	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 829	99	1 075	1 114	707	1 022	1 647	59	35
With own children under 18 years	920	57	514	576	352	551	853	28	10
Number of own children under 18 years	1 734	100	1 194	1 161	647	1 065	1 561	49	16
Married-couple families	1 466	82	910	973	626	916	1 312	54	31
With own children under 18 years	680	43	426	493	306	487	629	25	9
Number of own children under 18 years	1 338	80	1 048	1 025	578	959	1 214	44	14
Female householder, no husband present	279	11	105	85	52	72	265	3	3
With own children under 18 years	200	10	61	53	34	48	183	2	—
Number of own children under 18 years	335	13	113	89	55	75	288	3	—
MARRIAGE STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 512	123	1 577	1 545	998	1 364	2 169	82	46
Married	703	23	430	404	269	315	567	18	14
Married, except separated	1 512	83	950	997	633	936	1 338	57	31
Never married	30	4	7	12	9	23	23	—	—
Divorced	84	2	58	47	15	36	49	1	—
Widowed	183	11	132	85	72	70	192	6	1
Females 15 years and over	2 808	114	1 593	1 552	905	1 342	2 539	76	42
Married	564	17	277	289	149	252	533	11	3
Married, except separated	1 510	82	943	996	632	937	1 342	56	31
Never married	38	3	21	12	7	11	31	—	—
Divorced	415	5	253	175	49	60	337	6	5
Widowed	281	7	99	80	68	82	296	3	3

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Eau Claire County—Con.								
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers .....	.9	.3	2.4	1.7	—	8.2	.5	12.2	383.
Square miles .....	.4	.1	.9	.7	—	3.1	.2	4.7	147.
AGE									
All persons	340	675	835	539	—	1 006	11	161	5 61
Under 5 years	19	77	44	18	—	89	—	9	39
5 to 9 years	17	57	63	44	—	93	1	14	47
10 to 14 years	23	44	75	44	—	58	2	15	45
15 to 19 years	29	36	63	51	—	59	1	13	45
20 to 24 years	25	58	44	45	—	83	—	7	30
25 to 34 years	49	164	67	31	—	210	1	19	74
35 to 44 years	62	77	150	99	—	158	3	23	1 08
45 to 54 years	37	52	124	67	—	97	1	21	71
55 to 64 years	42	36	93	83	—	70	1	19	45
65 to 74 years	26	51	83	40	—	59	1	11	25
75 to 84 years	9	21	26	16	—	26	—	7	17
85 years and over	2	2	3	1	—	4	—	3	3
3 and 4 years	5	29	14	8	—	39	—	7	16
16 years and over	274	491	639	426	—	755	8	123	4 16
18 years and over	260	479	611	411	—	728	7	118	3 96
21 years and over	245	448	578	362	—	698	7	108	3 74
60 years and over	57	96	157	96	—	120	1	31	64
62 years and over	46	89	136	80	—	113	1	25	55
Median	37.2	28.7	39.3	39.3	—	30.2	41.5	36.6	34
Female	173	367	425	273	—	519	7	75	2 61
Under 5 years	10	28	22	6	—	47	—	4	11
5 to 9 years	9	29	32	27	—	44	—	7	2
10 to 14 years	9	24	36	20	—	37	2	4	21
15 to 19 years	16	19	33	27	—	24	1	3	14
20 to 24 years	10	37	23	18	—	45	—	5	14
25 to 34 years	27	84	32	16	—	110	—	10	39
35 to 44 years	35	45	81	58	—	74	2	13	55
45 to 54 years	17	31	60	29	—	56	—	8	33
55 to 64 years	23	22	48	43	—	30	1	10	27
65 to 74 years	11	35	42	20	—	33	1	6	14
75 to 84 years	5	11	15	9	—	16	—	3	3
85 years and over	1	2	1	—	—	3	—	2	2
3 and 4 years	2	9	4	3	—	22	—	2	1
16 years and over	140	282	330	216	—	389	5	60	1 94
18 years and over	131	275	314	210	—	378	4	58	1 92
21 years and over	125	259	296	185	—	364	4	55	1 88
60 years and over	29	61	81	47	—	67	1	15	31
62 years and over	24	57	68	39	—	63	1	11	26
Median	36.8	29.9	39.3	39.2	—	30.4	41.5	40.5	34
Male	167	308	410	266	—	487	4	86	2 99
Median age	37.3	27.0	39.4	39.3	—	30.1	35.0	34.0	34
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	340	675	835	539	—	1 006	11	161	5 61
In households	340	675	835	501	—	1 006	11	161	5 61
Householder	126	271	300	174	—	374	4	58	1 9
Family householder	101	181	254	156	—	277	3	49	1 5
Nonfamily householder	25	90	46	18	—	97	1	9	3
Living alone	15	69	41	16	—	68	1	7	2
Spouse	88	128	239	151	—	239	2	38	1 4
Child	102	229	280	169	—	330	5	56	2 0
Other relatives	10	11	7	4	—	21	—	2	1
Nonrelatives	14	36	9	3	—	42	—	7	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.70	2.49	2.78	2.88	—	2.69	2.75	2.78	2.
Persons per family	2.98	3.03	3.07	3.08	—	3.13	3.33	2.96	3.
Persons 65 years and over	37	74	112	57	—	89	1	21	4
In households	37	74	112	57	—	89	1	21	4
Householder	21	53	69	36	—	55	1	14	2
Nonfamily householder	4	24	16	11	—	24	1	4	1
Living alone	3	24	16	9	—	19	1	4	1
Spouse	10	20	42	21	—	22	—	7	1
Other relatives	4	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	101	181	254	156	—	277	3	49	1 5
With own children under 18 years	43	102	116	65	—	149	2	17	8
Number of own children under 18 years	75	188	222	125	—	270	4	39	1 5
Married-couple families	88	128	239	151	—	239	2	38	1 4
With own children under 18 years	36	62	104	64	—	122	2	11	7
Number of own children under 18 years	62	122	202	124	—	225	4	24	1 4
Female householder, no husband present	10	47	11	4	—	32	1	7	1
With own children under 18 years	6	35	10	—	—	24	—	4	—
Number of own children under 18 years	12	56	17	—	—	40	—	7	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	136	211	318	213	—	375	3	63	2 2
Never married	35	57	64	55	—	100	1	15	5
Now married, except separated	89	130	241	152	—	245	2	41	1 4
Separated	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Widowed	1	2	1	3	—	2	—	2	—
Divorced	11	19	12	3	—	26	—	4	1
Females 15 years and over	145	286	335	220	—	391	5	60	2 0
Never married	32	75	63	52	—	78	1	11	3
Now married, except separated	91	128	240	153	—	245	2	40	1 4
Separated	1	4	2	—	—	4	—	1	—
Widowed	10	30	16	9	—	30	2	3	1
Divorced	11	49	14	6	—	34	—	5	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County		Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County	
	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewa County	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 12	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	134 056	51 854	82 202	52 507	4 970	5 429	4 870	5 429
Under 5 years	9 248	3 801	5 447	3 264	415	204	414	204
5 to 9 years	10 132	4 404	5 728	3 293	370	177	365	177
10 to 14 years	9 465	4 102	5 363	2 938	318	104	311	104
15 to 19 years	11 072	3 643	7 429	5 208	325	297	315	297
20 to 24 years	12 822	2 949	9 873	8 090	514	2 566	507	2 566
25 to 34 years	20 662	8 293	12 369	8 001	1 051	654	1 039	654
35 to 44 years	19 672	7 679	11 993	7 081	672	365	657	365
45 to 54 years	12 311	4 989	7 322	3 954	315	252	308	252
55 to 64 years	10 684	4 537	6 147	3 616	309	247	296	247
65 to 74 years	9 858	3 990	5 868	3 834	392	284	376	284
75 to 84 years	6 023	2 571	3 452	2 372	227	210	220	210
85 years and over	2 107	896	1 211	856	62	69	62	69
3 and 4 years	3 834	1 617	2 217	1 303	157	80	157	80
16 years and over	103 460	38 816	64 644	42 449	3 805	4 918	3 720	4 918
18 years and over	99 898	37 257	62 641	41 380	3 688	4 870	3 605	4 870
21 years and over	90 895	35 290	55 605	35 597	3 450	4 064	3 375	4 064
50 years and over	23 472	9 806	13 666	8 961	852	706	822	706
52 years and over	21 308	8 871	12 437	8 211	781	646	755	646
Median	31.9	33.5	30.8	29.3	29.8	22.8	29.7	22.8
Female								
Under 5 years	69 159	26 257	42 902	28 052	2 552	2 984	2 507	2 984
5 to 9 years	4 480	1 861	2 619	1 584	191	109	191	109
10 to 14 years	5 002	2 150	2 852	1 662	180	95	178	95
15 to 19 years	4 631	2 007	2 624	1 429	152	55	150	55
20 to 24 years	5 766	1 806	3 960	2 888	163	170	158	170
25 to 34 years	6 740	1 455	5 285	4 431	278	1 417	277	1 417
35 to 44 years	10 306	4 089	6 217	4 025	514	300	509	300
45 to 54 years	9 880	3 768	6 112	3 612	300	187	293	187
55 to 54 years	6 150	2 490	3 660	2 024	155	136	152	136
5 to 64 years	5 573	2 342	3 231	1 959	191	131	181	131
5 to 74 years	5 459	2 161	3 298	2 235	233	179	225	179
5 to 84 years	3 657	1 505	2 152	1 549	150	150	148	150
5 years and over	1 515	623	892	654	45	55	45	55
3 and 4 years	1 834	795	1 039	618	78	41	78	41
16 years and over	54 232	19 881	34 351	23 127	1 999	2 712	1 959	2 712
18 years and over	52 472	19 100	33 372	22 607	1 949	2 685	1 909	2 685
21 years and over	47 539	18 143	29 396	19 229	1 812	2 205	1 776	2 205
50 years and over	13 534	5 531	8 003	5 478	538	460	524	460
52 years and over	12 386	5 042	7 344	5 069	495	428	482	428
Median	32.7	34.4	31.6	30.1	30.7	22.7	30.5	22.7
Male								
Under 5 years	64 897	25 597	39 300	24 455	2 418	2 445	2 363	2 445
Median age	31.0	32.6	30.0	28.4	28.9	23.0	28.9	23.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	134 056	51 854	82 202	52 507	4 970	5 429	4 870	5 429
households	128 414	50 626	77 788	48 435	4 857	5 413	4 757	5 413
Householder	49 675	18 965	30 710	20 047	2 160	2 222	2 120	2 222
Family householder	34 100	13 911	20 189	11 963	1 215	715	1 180	715
Nonfamily householder	15 575	5 054	10 521	8 084	945	1 507	940	1 507
Living alone	12 091	4 355	7 736	5 733	749	704	744	704
Spouse	28 710	11 890	16 820	9 706	852	523	822	523
Child	40 540	17 352	23 188	13 098	1 384	677	1 357	677
Other relatives	2 336	947	1 389	798	106	86	104	86
Nonrelatives	7 153	1 472	5 681	4 786	355	1 905	354	1 905
Institutionalized persons	2 434	1 205	1 229	949	101	101	101	101
Four persons in group quarters	3 208	23	3 185	3 123	12	16	12	16
Persons per household	2.59	2.67	2.54	2.42	2.26	2.44	2.26	2.44
Persons per family	3.11	3.18	3.06	2.98	2.95	2.81	2.96	2.81
Persons 65 years and over								
households	17 988	7 457	10 531	7 062	681	563	658	563
Householder	16 493	6 774	9 719	6 533	681	563	658	563
Nonfamily householder	11 606	4 757	6 849	4 662	513	424	497	424
Living alone	5 673	2 268	3 405	2 487	288	269	286	269
Spouse	5 500	2 207	3 293	2 411	280	259	278	259
Spouse	4 095	1 690	2 405	1 569	132	108	125	108
Other relatives	600	260	340	201	23	22	23	22
Nonrelatives	192	67	125	101	13	9	13	9
Institutionalized persons	1 451	676	775	506	—	—	—	—
Four persons in group quarters	44	7	37	23	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	34 100	13 911	20 189	11 963	1 215	715	1 180	715
Own children under 18 years	17 083	7 054	10 029	5 867	630	292	620	292
Number of own children under 18 years	32 679	13 993	18 686	10 622	1 134	529	1 118	529
Married-couple families	28 770	11 921	16 849	9 713	859	525	828	525
Own children under 18 years	13 817	5 840	7 977	4 473	405	195	396	195
Number of own children under 18 years	27 353	11 922	15 431	8 419	771	369	757	369
Female householder, no husband present	4 050	1 460	2 590	1 826	291	148	288	148
Own children under 18 years	2 634	939	1 695	1 199	192	82	192	82
Number of own children under 18 years	4 367	1 643	2 724	1 917	317	136	317	136
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	50 165	19 308	30 857	19 635	1 838	2 219	1 792	2 219
Married	15 906	5 249	10 657	7 814	687	1 531	673	1 531
Married, except separated	29 449	12 179	17 270	9 977	879	534	848	534
Never married	428	170	258	183	34	17	34	17
Widowed	1 240	550	690	444	42	34	42	34
Divorced	3 142	1 160	1 982	1 217	196	103	195	103
Females 15 years and over	55 046	20 239	34 807	23 377	2 029	2 725	1 988	2 725
Married	14 577	3 832	10 745	8 593	584	1 784	581	1 784
Married, except separated	29 347	12 131	17 216	9 949	875	538	845	538
Never married	574	209	365	263	41	28	41	28
Widowed	6 349	2 583	3 766	2 673	274	232	269	232
Divorced	4 199	1 484	2 715	1 899	255	143	252	143

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County
AGE		
All persons	617	467
Under 5 years	60	45
5 to 9 years	69	52
10 to 14 years	68	54
15 to 19 years	79	68
20 to 24 years	58	49
25 to 34 years	109	76
35 to 44 years	76	59
45 to 54 years	50	35
55 to 64 years	25	19
65 to 74 years	13	6
75 to 84 years	8	3
85 years and over	2	1
3 and 4 years	23	16
16 years and over	408	305
18 years and over	375	278
21 years and over	335	242
60 years and over	30	14
62 years and over	28	13
Median	23.0	21.7
Female		
All persons	327	245
Under 5 years	26	18
5 to 9 years	26	18
10 to 14 years	37	27
15 to 19 years	42	37
20 to 24 years	38	31
25 to 34 years	56	43
35 to 44 years	41	30
45 to 54 years	30	21
55 to 64 years	16	12
65 to 74 years	9	5
75 to 84 years	5	3
85 years and over	1	—
3 and 4 years	11	7
16 years and over	230	174
18 years and over	215	161
21 years and over	192	141
60 years and over	20	11
62 years and over	18	10
Median	24.5	24.1
Male		
All persons	290	222
Median age	20.0	18.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	617	467
Households	589	447
Householder	167	126
Family householder	130	101
Nonfamily householder	37	25
Living alone	25	14
Spouse	86	54
Child	259	193
Other relatives	27	27
Nonrelatives	50	47
Institutionalized persons	19	11
Other persons in group quarters	9	9
Persons per household	3.27	3.37
Persons per family	3.63	3.64
Persons 65 years and over		
Households	21	10
Householder	13	5
Nonfamily householder	6	1
Living alone	5	1
Spouse	6	3
Other relatives	1	1
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	130	101
With own children under 18 years	94	73
Number of own children under 18 years	209	157
Married-couple families	75	52
With own children under 18 years	50	34
Number of own children under 18 years	112	77
Female householder, no husband present	47	43
With own children under 18 years	37	34
Number of own children under 18 years	75	64
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	182	134
Never married	86	68
Now married, except separated	76	53
Separated	3	2
Divorced	4	2
Widowed	13	9
Females 15 years and over	238	182
Never married	92	80
Now married, except separated	97	61
Separated	7	7
Divorced	10	6
Widowed	32	28

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Eau Claire County		Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County	
		Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)		
AGE							
All persons -----	2 400	2 124	2 014	800	800		
Under 5 years -----	533	484	467	220	220		
5 to 9 years -----	421	375	361	155	155		
10 to 14 years -----	219	191	179	71	71		
15 to 19 years -----	242	216	203	78	78		
20 to 24 years -----	237	227	219	67	67		
25 to 34 years -----	298	252	242	98	98		
35 to 44 years -----	208	183	163	44	44		
45 to 54 years -----	122	100	94	35	35		
55 to 64 years -----	56	45	40	11	11		
65 to 74 years -----	39	35	32	14	14		
75 to 84 years -----	22	13	12	7	7		
85 years and over -----	3	3	2	-	-		
3 and 4 years -----	217	197	192	86	86		
16 years and over -----	1 173	1 028	965	334	334		
18 years and over -----	1 090	954	895	306	306		
21 years and over -----	931	805	755	267	267		
60 years and over -----	85	67	59	23	23		
62 years and over -----	75	59	54	21	21		
Median -----	15.5	15.3	15.0	11.4	11.4		
Female -----	1 191	1 034	979	382	382		
Under 5 years -----	270	238	232	109	109		
5 to 9 years -----	191	164	157	68	68		
10 to 14 years -----	93	81	78	29	29		
15 to 19 years -----	118	108	104	37	37		
20 to 24 years -----	114	108	103	31	31		
25 to 34 years -----	152	127	122	47	47		
35 to 44 years -----	108	94	79	22	22		
45 to 54 years -----	64	54	52	22	22		
55 to 64 years -----	39	29	25	6	6		
65 to 74 years -----	27	23	20	8	8		
75 to 84 years -----	13	6	6	3	3		
85 years and over -----	2	2	1	-	-		
3 and 4 years -----	114	103	102	51	51		
16 years and over -----	616	534	496	169	169		
18 years and over -----	581	502	465	160	160		
21 years and over -----	491	415	382	134	134		
60 years and over -----	57	41	35	12	12		
62 years and over -----	50	36	32	11	11		
Median -----	17.0	16.9	16.3	12.5	12.5		
Male -----	1 209	1 090	1 035	418	418		
Median age -----	14.4	13.9	13.7	10.9	10.9		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons -----	2 400	2 124	2 014	800	800		
In households -----	2 332	2 058	1 949	799	799		
Householder -----	428	380	358	133	133		
Family householder -----	369	332	313	126	126		
Nonfamily householder -----	59	48	45	7	7		
Living alone -----	36	28	26	7	7		
Spouse -----	352	295	273	107	107		
Child -----	1 375	1 226	1 174	509	509		
Other relatives -----	110	95	87	40	40		
Nonrelatives -----	67	62	57	10	10		
Institutionalized persons -----	11	10	9	1	1		
Other persons in group quarters -----	57	56	56	-	-		
Persons per household -----	5.09	5.18	5.27	5.94	5.94		
Persons per family -----	5.57	5.62	5.71	6.14	6.14		
Persons 65 years and over -----	64	51	46	21	21		
In households -----	60	49	45	21	21		
Householder -----	16	14	13	8	8		
Nonfamily householder -----	3	3	3	2	2		
Living alone -----	2	2	2	2	2		
Spouse -----	8	7	5	4	4		
Other relatives -----	35	27	26	9	9		
Nonrelatives -----	1	1	1	-	-		
Institutionalized persons -----	3	2	1	-	-		
Other persons in group quarters -----	1	-	-	-	-		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families -----	369	332	313	126	126		
With own children under 18 years -----	324	295	281	116	116		
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 268	1 131	1 085	474	474		
Married-couple families -----	298	268	256	106	106		
With own children under 18 years -----	269	244	236	100	100		
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 114	992	961	438	438		
Female householder, no husband present -----	60	54	49	18	18		
With own children under 18 years -----	47	43	39	15	15		
Number of own children under 18 years -----	137	122	111	32	32		
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over -----	590	523	495	178	178		
Never married -----	236	212	197	55	55		
Now married, except separated -----	335	293	280	116	116		
Separated -----	6	6	6	3	3		
Widowed -----	3	3	3	2	2		
Divorced -----	10	9	9	2	2		
Females 15 years and over -----	637	551	512	176	176		
Never married -----	169	151	144	33	33		
Now married, except separated -----	373	315	290	112	112		
Separated -----	9	9	9	4	4		
Widowed -----	68	59	55	24	24		
Divorced -----	18	17	14	3	3		

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County
AGE		
All persons	611	437
Under 5 years	68	50
5 to 9 years	84	55
10 to 14 years	73	46
15 to 19 years	62	45
20 to 24 years	88	79
25 to 34 years	85	61
35 to 44 years	64	40
45 to 54 years	37	27
55 to 64 years	22	14
65 to 74 years	17	11
75 to 84 years	10	8
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	33	23
16 years and over	377	279
18 years and over	351	264
21 years and over	309	227
60 years and over	38	26
62 years and over	33	24
Median	21.2	21.4
Female	310	217
Under 5 years	38	24
5 to 9 years	40	28
10 to 14 years	40	27
15 to 19 years	26	18
20 to 24 years	41	38
25 to 34 years	40	29
35 to 44 years	37	24
45 to 54 years	20	13
55 to 64 years	9	3
65 to 74 years	13	8
75 to 84 years	5	4
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	20	11
16 years and over	190	136
18 years and over	174	126
21 years and over	157	111
50 years and over	25	16
62 years and over	21	14
Median	21.2	21.3
Male	301	220
Median age	21.1	21.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	611	437
Households	565	391
Householder	144	101
Family householder	95	66
Nonfamily householder	49	35
Living alone	34	21
Spouse	77	49
Child	249	169
Other relatives	30	20
Nonrelatives	65	52
Institutionalized persons	19	19
Other persons in group quarters	27	27
Persons per household	2.77	2.74
Persons per family	3.28	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	28	20
Households	27	19
Householder	18	12
Nonfamily householder	12	8
Living alone	12	8
Spouse	5	3
Other relatives	3	3
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	95	66
With own children under 18 years	63	42
Number of own children under 18 years	224	153
Married-couple families	70	48
With own children under 18 years	42	27
Number of own children under 18 years	144	99
Female householder, no husband present	19	15
With own children under 18 years	17	13
Number of own children under 18 years	75	50
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	194	148
Never married	91	75
Now married, except separated	84	59
Separated	-	-
Divorced	2	1
Married	17	13
Females 15 years and over	192	138
Never married	69	59
Now married, except separated	82	53
Separated	4	2
Divorced	14	8
Married	23	16

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County
AGE		
All persons	133 679	81 939
Under 5 years	9 215	5 424
5 to 9 years	10 081	5 693
10 to 14 years	9 417	5 335
15 to 19 years	11 042	7 408
20 to 24 years	12 771	9 830
25 to 34 years	20 614	12 333
35 to 44 years	19 630	11 968
45 to 54 years	12 282	7 301
55 to 64 years	10 666	6 135
65 to 74 years	9 841	5 857
75 to 84 years	6 014	3 445
85 years and over	2 106	1 210
3 and 4 years	3 820	2 209
16 years and over	103 219	64 471
18 years and over	99 670	62 473
21 years and over	90 690	55 458
60 years and over	23 438	13 643
62 years and over	21 278	12 415
Median	32.0	30.8
Female	68 971	42 778
Under 5 years	4 463	2 611
5 to 9 years	4 976	2 833
10 to 14 years	4 607	2 610
15 to 19 years	5 753	3 951
20 to 24 years	6 719	5 267
25 to 34 years	10 281	6 200
35 to 44 years	9 859	6 098
45 to 54 years	6 134	3 650
55 to 64 years	5 567	3 229
65 to 74 years	5 446	3 290
75 to 84 years	3 652	2 148
85 years and over	1 514	891
3 and 4 years	1 826	1 037
16 years and over	54 111	34 268
18 years and over	52 358	33 292
21 years and over	47 437	29 328
60 years and over	13 511	7 988
62 years and over	12 366	7 330
Median	32.8	31.7
Male	64 708	39 161
Median age	31.1	30.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	133 679	81 939
In households	128 060	77 548
Householder	49 574	30 638
Family householder	34 037	20 145
Nonfamily householder	15 537	10 493
Living alone	12 065	7 719
Spouse	28 661	16 791
Child	40 392	23 091
Other relatives	2 316	1 376
Nonrelatives	7 117	5 652
Institutionalized persons	2 425	1 220
Other persons in group quarters	3 194	3 171
Persons per household	2.59	2.54
Persons per family	3.11	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	17 961	10 512
In households	16 467	9 701
Householder	11 589	6 838
Nonfamily householder	5 662	3 398
Living alone	5 489	3 286
Spouse	4 090	2 402
Other relatives	597	337
Nonrelatives	191	124
Institutionalized persons	1 450	774
Other persons in group quarters	44	37
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	34 037	20 145
With own children under 18 years	17 047	10 006
Number of own children under 18 years	32 547	18 600
Married-couple families	28 720	16 814
With own children under 18 years	13 791	7 961
Number of own children under 18 years	27 272	15 374
Female householder, no husband present	4 040	2 582
With own children under 18 years	2 625	1 688
Number of own children under 18 years	4 318	2 696
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	50 041	30 763
Never married	15 852	10 615
Now married, except separated	29 392	17 227
Separated	428	258
Widowed	1 238	689
Divorced	3 131	1 974
Females 15 years and over	54 925	34 724
Never married	14 540	10 714
Now married, except separated	29 293	17 184
Separated	571	363
Widowed	6 337	3 759
Divorced	4 184	2 704

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewa County		Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Chippewa County									
		Chippewa Falls city		Eau Claire city (pt.)	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107		
		Total													
RACE															
All persons	137 543	52 360	12 727	1 676	85 183	55 180	2 699	5 787	5 334	3 774	3 893	496	5 173		
White	134 056	51 854	12 603	1 535	82 202	52 507	2 547	5 737	5 291	3 760	3 848	487	5 127		
Black	269	31	14	—	238	211	2	2	1	6	8	2	4		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	617	150	53	4	467	328	8	19	19	6	21	6	17		
Hispanic origin	599	148	52	4	451	315	8	19	19	6	20	6	17		
Not of Hispanic origin	5	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	1	1	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Chinese	2 400	276	43	136	2 124	2 014	140	13	19	8	10	1	22		
Filipino	2 376	272	40	136	2 104	1 999	140	12	19	7	9	—	22		
Japanese	127	10	4	—	117	100	—	—	1	3	3	—	6		
Korean	78	45	21	—	33	30	—	7	6	5	4	—	6		
Asian Indian	85	26	—	—	59	44	3	1	—	1	—	—	2		
Other Asian	142	11	1	4	131	119	4	3	—	1	1	—	2		
Other Pacific Islander	125	32	8	—	93	65	2	3	—	1	1	—	4		
Other race	47	8	2	1	39	36	1	—	2	—	—	—	1		
Latino	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	1 601	116	3	112	1 485	1 478	112	—	3	—	—	—	1		
Latino	51	1	—	—	50	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	12	1	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian	107	22	1	17	85	71	17	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Pacific Islander	24	4	3	—	20	15	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		
Hawaiian	12	2	2	—	10	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	4	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Pacific Islander	5	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	201	49	14	1	152	120	2	16	4	—	6	—	3		
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	137 543	52 360	12 727	1 676	85 183	55 180	2 699	5 787	5 334	3 774	3 893	496	5 173		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	611	174	43	6	437	337	15	33	23	8	18	—	17		
Mexican	243	95	20	5	148	119	11	10	9	4	12	—	10		
Puerto Rican	66	5	1	—	61	49	—	2	1	1	—	—	—		
Cuban	26	5	2	—	21	13	—	—	1	3	—	—	—		
Other Hispanic	276	69	20	1	207	156	4	21	12	—	5	—	7		
Not of Hispanic origin	136 932	52 186	12 684	1 670	84 746	54 843	2 684	5 754	5 311	3 766	3 875	496	5 156		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	137 543	52 360	12 727	1 676	85 183	55 180	2 699	5 787	5 334	3 774	3 893	496	5 173		
White	134 056	51 854	12 603	1 535	82 202	52 507	2 547	5 737	5 291	3 760	3 848	487	5 127		
Hispanic origin	377	114	30	5	263	203	10	14	18	5	14	—	13		
Not of Hispanic origin	133 679	51 740	12 573	1 530	81 939	52 304	2 537	5 723	5 273	3 755	3 834	2	5 114		
Black	269	31	14	—	238	211	2	2	1	—	8	—	—		
Hispanic origin	8	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	261	31	14	—	230	203	2	2	1	—	8	—	4		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	617	150	53	4	467	328	8	19	19	6	21	6	17		
Hispanic origin	24	7	—	—	17	11	3	4	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	593	143	53	4	450	317	5	15	19	6	21	6	17		
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 400	276	43	136	2 124	2 014	140	13	19	8	10	1	22		
Hispanic origin	28	8	1	—	20	17	—	—	1	3	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	2 372	268	42	136	2 104	1 997	140	13	18	5	10	1	21		
Other race	201	49	14	1	152	120	2	16	4	—	6	—	3		
Hispanic origin	174	45	12	—	129	98	2	15	4	—	4	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	27	4	2	—	23	22	—	1	—	—	2	—	—		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chippewa Falls city, Chippewa County							Eau Claire city (pt.), Chippewa County							Remainder of Chippewa County						
	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	
RACE																					
All persons	2 641	5 212	303	3 397	490	684	1 676	3 146	122	3 471	496	6	4 489	1 023	3 146	122	3 471	496	6	4 489	
White	2 621	5 169	301	3 353	481	678	1 535	3 116	122	3 459	495	6	4 449	1 012	3 116	122	3 459	495	6	4 449	
Black	2	1	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	19	—	20	6	—	4	11	—	6	1	—	17	4	11	—	6	1	—	17	
American Indian	—	19	—	19	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	19	2	10	1	4	136	6	—	6	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian	6	19	2	9	—	4	136	6	—	5	—	—	18	4	6	—	5	—	—	18	
Chinese	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Filipino	6	6	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	2	
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Korean	—	6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	3	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lootian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	3	4	—	6	—	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HISPANIC ORIGIN																					
All persons	2 641	5 212	303	3 397	490	684	1 676	3 146	122	3 471	496	6	4 489	1 023	3 146	122	3 471	496	6	4 489	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	20	—	13	—	2	6	25	3	8	5	—	15	9	25	3	8	5	—	15	
Mexican	1	9	—	9	—	1	5	9	—	4	3	—	9	6	9	—	4	3	—	9	
Puerto Rican	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	7	9	—	3	—	1	1	14	3	3	2	—	6	3	14	3	3	2	—	6	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 633	5 192	303	3 384	490	682	1 670	3 121	119	3 463	491	6	4 474	1 014	3 121	119	3 463	491	6	4 474	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																					
All persons	2 641	5 212	303	3 397	490	684	1 676	3 146	122	3 471	496	6	4 489	1 023	3 146	122	3 471	496	6	4 489	
White	2 621	5 169	301	3 353	481	678	1 535	3 116	122	3 459	495	6	4 449	1 012	3 116	122	3 459	495	6	4 449	
Hispanic origin	5	15	—	9	—	1	5	9	3	5	5	—	12	5	9	3	5	5	—	12	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 616	5 154	301	3 344	481	677	1 530	3 107	119	3 454	490	6	4 437	1 007	3 107	119	3 454	490	6	4 437	
Black	2	1	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	2	1	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	19	—	20	6	—	4	11	—	6	1	—	17	4	11	—	6	1	—	17	
American Indian	—	19	—	19	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	8	19	—	20	6	—	4	7	—	6	1	—	17	—	7	—	6	1	—	17	
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	19	2	10	1	4	136	6	—	6	—	—	18	—	6	—	6	—	—	18	
Asian	—	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	7	18	2	10	1	4	136	6	—	3	—	—	17	4	6	—	3	—	—	17	
Other race	3	4	—	6	—	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3	4	—	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Chippewa County—Con.					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County							
RACE		Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
All persons		4 978	4 589	6 431	3 456	5 750	3 026	3 740	6 135	3 857	5 878	1 358	4 882	3 547
White		4 949	4 542	6 387	3 453	5 726	3 010	3 717	6 067	3 725	4 970	1 334	4 811	3 453
Black		2	3	4	2	3	—	5	11	6	45	3	12	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		14	12	17	2	9	11	5	21	19	51	5	8	10
American Indian		14	12	17	1	9	11	5	21	19	49	5	8	10
Eskimo		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		12	30	13	1	7	2	18	23	99	800	16	51	62
Asian		12	30	13	1	7	2	18	20	99	798	16	50	62
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	6	3	3	13	12
Filipino		7	3	6	1	1	2	1	10	1	—	—	—	1
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asian Indian		1	15	2	1	1	—	1	6	5	35	9	14	12
Korean		1	8	5	—	4	—	8	2	2	2	2	10	12
Vietnamese		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	80	692	—	10	10
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	—	—	5
Thai		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Other Asian		2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	34	2	2	2	3
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		1	2	10	—	5	3	—	13	8	12	—	—	16
HISPANIC ORIGIN		4 978	4 589	6 431	3 456	5 750	3 026	3 740	6 135	3 857	5 878	1 358	4 882	3 547
All persons		10	9	21	3	17	10	4	39	6	57	2	25	20
Hispanic origin (of any race)		6	3	17	3	10	2	2	11	3	14	1	10	9
Mexican		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	—
Cuban		4	5	4	—	7	8	2	11	3	28	1	15	11
Other Hispanic		4	5	4	—	7	8	2	11	3	28	1	15	11
Not of Hispanic origin		4 968	4 580	6 410	3 453	5 733	3 016	3 736	6 096	3 851	5 821	1 356	4 857	3 527
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN		4 978	4 589	6 431	3 456	5 750	3 026	3 740	6 135	3 857	5 878	1 358	4 882	3 547
All persons		4 949	4 542	6 387	3 453	5 726	3 010	3 717	6 067	3 725	4 970	1 334	4 811	3 453
White		9	5	11	3	12	6	2	25	3	33	2	25	5
Hispanic origin		4 940	4 537	6 376	3 450	5 714	3 004	3 715	6 042	3 722	4 937	1 332	4 786	3 448
Not of Hispanic origin		2	3	4	—	3	—	—	11	6	45	3	12	6
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	3	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		14	12	17	2	9	11	5	21	19	41	3	12	6
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		14	12	17	2	9	10	3	20	19	48	5	8	10
Asian or Pacific Islander		12	30	13	1	7	2	18	23	99	800	16	51	62
Hispanic origin		—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		12	28	12	1	7	2	18	23	99	794	16	51	62
Other race		1	2	10	—	5	3	—	13	8	12	—	—	15
Hispanic origin		—	2	9	—	5	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County

Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Eau Claire County—Con.

Tract 9 Tract 12 Tract 13 Tract 14 Tract 15 Tract 3.01 (pt.) Tract 3.02 (pt.) Tract 4 (pt.) Tract 5.01 Tract 5.02 (pt.) Tract 6 (pt.) Tract 7 Tract 8 (pt.)

RACE

All persons
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian
Hispanic or Pacific Islander
Asian
Chinese
Filipino
Japanese
Korean
Vietnamese
Cambodian
Hmong
Laotian
Thai
Other Asian
Pacific Islander
Hawaiian
Samoan
Guamanian
Other Pacific Islander
Other race

HISPANIC ORIGIN

All persons
Hispanic origin (of any race)
Mexican
Puerto Rican
Cuban
Other Hispanic
Not of Hispanic origin

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

All persons
White
Hispanic origin
Not of Hispanic origin
Black
Hispanic origin
Not of Hispanic origin
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Hispanic origin
Not of Hispanic origin
Asian or Pacific Islander
Hispanic origin
Not of Hispanic origin
Other race
Hispanic origin
Not of Hispanic origin

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.										Remainder of Eau Claire County			
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	
RACE														
All persons	4 207	2 712	3 397	6 823	1 029	5 887	2 261	6 888	329	4 243	4 088	2 460	3 616	
White	4 156	2 633	3 316	6 629	870	5 429	2 201	6 622	328	4 167	4 070	2 444	3 594	
Black	9	5	9	51	26	12	2	11	—	5	3	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	6	20	16	20	47	29	46	1	62	10	11	4	
American Indian	—	6	20	16	19	39	28	46	—	62	10	11	4	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	42	52	46	110	108	382	24	187	1	6	4	2	18	
Asian	41	52	46	104	108	382	23	183	—	5	4	2	18	
Chinese	10	12	9	21	—	16	4	—	—	—	2	—	8	
Filipino	—	1	1	6	—	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Japanese	—	2	6	16	8	6	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	
Asian Indian	9	12	13	11	7	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Korean	10	7	7	7	3	5	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	—	2	4	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	10	10	7	23	83	313	16	162	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	2	3	1	11	1	3	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	1	—	—	6	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	—	16	6	17	5	17	5	22	—	3	1	3	—	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 207	2 712	3 397	6 823	1 029	5 887	2 261	6 888	329	4 243	4 088	2 460	3 616	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	25	20	23	57	16	26	11	51	2	19	7	10	4	
Mexican	10	9	13	14	2	11	7	11	2	5	1	2	2	
Puerto Rican	—	—	4	5	6	1	1	18	—	2	1	—	—	
Cuban	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	15	11	6	33	6	14	3	22	—	12	5	8	2	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 182	2 692	3 374	6 766	1 013	5 861	2 250	6 837	327	4 224	4 081	2 450	3 612	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 207	2 712	3 397	6 823	1 029	5 887	2 261	6 888	329	4 243	4 088	2 460	3 616	
White	4 156	2 633	3 316	6 629	870	5 429	2 201	6 622	328	4 167	4 070	2 444	3 594	
Hispanic origin	25	20	23	57	16	26	11	51	2	19	7	10	4	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 131	2 678	3 298	6 590	866	5 420	2 195	6 592	326	4 151	4 064	2 438	3 592	
Black	9	5	9	51	26	12	2	11	—	5	3	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	9	5	9	50	24	11	2	11	—	5	3	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	6	20	16	20	47	29	46	1	62	10	11	4	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	42	52	46	110	108	382	24	187	1	6	4	2	18	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	42	52	46	110	108	382	24	187	1	6	4	2	18	
Other race	—	16	6	17	5	17	5	22	—	3	1	3	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Eau Claire County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16
RACE	All persons	6 110	201	101	340	675	835	539	—	1 006	11	161	5 617
	White	6 042	201	100	339	655	820	529	—	997	11	158	5 568
	Black	11	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	21	—	1	1	8	4	—	—	4	—	—	13
	American Indian	21	—	—	1	8	4	—	—	4	—	—	11
	Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Aleut	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asian or Pacific Islander	23	—	—	—	9	10	6	—	2	—	—	2
	Asian	20	—	—	—	9	10	6	—	2	—	—	28
	Chinese	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
	Filipino	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Japanese	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Korean	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	6
	Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Hmong	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Asian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
	Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Hawaiian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	6 110	201	101	340	675	835	835	539	—	1 006	11	161	5 617
Hispanic origin (of any race)	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	11
Mexican	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Puerto Rican	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	7
Not of Hispanic origin	6 071	201	101	340	675	835	835	531	—	1 004	11	161	5 606
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	6 110	201	101	340	340	675	835	539	—	1 006	11	161	5 617
White	6 042	201	100	339	339	655	820	529	—	997	11	158	5 568
Hispanic origin	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin	6 017	201	100	339	339	655	820	526	—	997	11	158	5 566
Black	11	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	21	—	1	1	1	8	4	—	—	4	—	—	13
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin	20	—	1	1	1	8	4	—	—	4	—	—	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	—	—	—	—	9	10	6	—	2	—	2	28
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin	23	—	—	—	—	9	10	5	—	2	—	2	26
Other race	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	6
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewa County			Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewa County			
		Total	Chippewa Falls city	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
All housing units.....	53 765	21 024	5 338	564	32 741	21 316	973	2 179	2 447	1 278
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	50 359	19 077	5 102	557	31 282	20 561	950	2 129	2 353	1 225
Owner-occupied housing units.....	34 325	14 163	2 999	378	20 162	11 760	652	1 569	1 360	1 060
Percent of occupied housing units.....	68.2	74.2	58.8	67.9	64.5	57.2	68.6	73.7	57.8	86.5
White.....	34 179	14 117	2 984	374	20 062	11 696	648	1 560	1 355	1 059
Black.....	11	3	1	—	8	6	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	60	21	6	—	39	21	1	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	63	15	5	3	48	34	3	2	1	1
Other race.....	12	7	3	—	5	3	—	3	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	59	22	4	1	37	22	2	6	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	34 131	14 101	2 982	373	20 030	11 677	646	1 557	1 355	1 059
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16 034	4 914	2 103	179	11 120	8 801	298	560	993	165
White.....	15 496	4 848	2 080	162	10 648	8 351	279	553	986	164
Black.....	43	8	6	—	35	33	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	107	20	8	—	87	79	1	3	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	365	33	8	17	332	324	17	2	4	1
Other race.....	23	5	1	—	18	14	1	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	85	21	9	—	64	54	3	4	7	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	15 443	4 835	2 073	162	10 608	8 318	278	552	980	163
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	3 406	1 947	236	7	1 459	755	23	50	94	53
For sale only.....	385	206	38	2	179	96	2	11	12	6
For rent.....	624	201	83	2	423	339	7	24	38	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	257	138	29	—	119	65	4	8	9	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1 501	1 138	26	1	363	44	6	2	11	9
For migrant workers.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	638	263	60	2	375	211	4	5	24	19
Boarded up.....	22	13	3	—	9	4	—	2	1	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	498	180	24	2	318	231	15	9	17	5
2 rooms.....	1 535	516	197	2	1 019	849	14	50	132	5
3 rooms.....	4 221	1 482	598	21	2 739	2 231	43	134	378	31
4 rooms.....	9 982	3 696	1 141	87	6 286	4 317	154	422	385	128
5 rooms.....	12 229	5 094	1 209	252	7 135	4 524	384	643	492	305
6 rooms.....	10 051	4 148	937	104	5 903	3 775	175	447	376	314
7 rooms.....	6 688	2 687	575	53	4 001	2 396	97	237	278	194
8 or more rooms.....	8 561	3 221	657	43	5 340	2 993	91	237	389	296
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.6	5.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	36 701	15 683	3 017	371	21 018	12 504	702	1 569	1 386	1 104
1, attached.....	1 157	276	104	34	881	572	44	44	27	12
2.....	4 633	1 352	736	101	3 281	2 768	123	191	343	38
3 or 4.....	2 527	710	454	—	1 817	1 601	5	42	194	1
5 to 9.....	2 049	466	304	1	1 583	1 256	18	58	121	22
10 to 19.....	1 300	313	147	—	987	807	4	7	85	—
20 to 49.....	725	207	155	—	518	467	—	2	83	—
50 or more.....	897	264	264	—	633	633	—	91	173	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3 184	1 469	100	55	1 715	528	65	156	4	91
Other.....	592	284	57	2	308	180	12	19	31	10
Occupied housing units.....	50 359	19 077	5 102	557	31 282	20 561	950	2 129	2 353	1 225
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	12 177	4 381	1 692	81	7 796	5 788	162	480	880	161
2 persons.....	16 552	6 186	1 627	169	10 366	6 746	312	653	712	391
3 persons.....	8 186	3 032	716	105	5 154	3 235	168	341	289	235
4 persons.....	8 179	3 177	676	122	5 002	3 072	200	441	279	244
5 persons.....	3 548	1 590	282	53	1 958	1 131	72	168	140	136
6 or more persons.....	1 717	711	109	27	1 006	589	36	46	53	58
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.33	2.03	2.77	2.26	2.17	2.51	2.40	1.92	2.76
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.42	2.44	2.27	2.50	2.40	2.34	2.45	2.53	2.27	2.80
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.94	1.93	1.57	3.39	1.94	1.89	2.74	2.00	1.50	2.49
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	49 356	18 739	5 048	540	30 617	20 090	927	2 098	2 334	1 207
1.01 to 1.50.....	740	280	52	9	460	308	14	28	18	17
1.51 or more.....	263	58	2	8	205	163	9	3	1	1
Mean.....	.46	.47	.44	.56	.46	.46	.52	.49	.42	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	25 077	9 682	2 544	314	15 395	10 272	549	1 292	1 200	571
Less than \$20,000.....	888	522	88	4	366	132	10	33	28	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6 397	2 944	951	92	3 453	2 340	155	381	362	105
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	9 263	3 620	1 029	186	5 643	4 022	279	619	483	216
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	5 001	1 630	327	26	3 371	2 333	80	219	215	155
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 839	532	88	5	1 307	825	14	30	66	62
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 240	336	47	1	904	458	9	7	35	26
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	290	59	9	—	231	120	1	2	10	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	85	16	4	—	69	25	—	1	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	45	13	—	—	32	13	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	29	10	1	—	19	4	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	50 500	46 500	43 600	46 200	53 000	52 500	47 100	46 600	47 400	55 900
Mean (dollars).....	56 800	51 400	47 200	46 000	60 100	58 200	49 500	48 200	51 900	59 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	15 239	4 445	2 087	179	10 794	8 748	294	547	989	106
Median contract rent (dollars).....	276	248	266	307	286	285	305	298	239	276
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	284	252	269	275	297	298	283	320	238	271
With meals included in rent.....	60	26	17	1	34	27	1	16	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	472	502	546	875	449	351	875	605	150	—
No meals included in rent.....	14 697	4 193	2 021	173	10 504	8 572	282	518	964	91
No cash rent.....	482	226	49	5	256	149	11	13	23	15

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewa County—Con.			Chippewa Falls city, Chippewa County						Eau Claire city (pt.), Chippewa County	
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 610	6	2 102	1 099	2 399	91	1 489	3	257		564
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units.....	1 511	5	1 924	1 070	2 306	84	1 396	2	244		557
Owner-occupied housing units.....	847	4	1 576	721	1 315	61	738	2	162		378
Percent of occupied housing units.....	56.1	80.0	81.9	67.4	57.0	72.6	52.9	100.0	66.4		67.5
White.....	845	4	1 570	715	1 310	60	736	2	161		378
Black.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—		—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	1		—
Other race.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—		—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	—		—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	843	4	1 567	714	1 310	60	735	2	161		378
Renter-occupied housing units.....	664	1	348	349	991	23	658	—	82		176
White.....	652	1	344	346	984	23	646	—	81		168
Black.....	5	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	1		—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	—	3	1	3	—	4	—	—		—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	—	—	1	4	—	3	—	—		—
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	1	7	—	1	—	—		—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	651	1	344	346	978	23	645	—	81		168
VACANCY STATUS											
Vacant housing units.....	99	1	178	29	93	7	93	1	13		106
For sale only.....	19	—	19	4	12	2	18	—	2		21
For rent.....	17	—	21	17	38	2	17	—	9		29
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	15	—	20	5	8	1	15	—	—		—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	16	—	112	1	11	2	11	—	1		—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Other vacant.....	32	1	6	2	24	—	32	1	1		—
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—		—
ROOMS											
1 room.....	5	—	8	2	17	—	5	—	—		—
2 rooms.....	27	—	42	36	132	—	27	—	2		—
3 rooms.....	131	1	104	83	377	1	129	—	8		—
4 rooms.....	415	—	380	275	381	19	402	—	64		—
5 rooms.....	348	1	523	293	482	31	320	1	82		—
6 rooms.....	319	—	387	201	363	7	297	—	24		—
7 rooms.....	178	1	259	121	270	—	153	—	55		—
8 or more rooms.....	187	3	399	88	377	12	156	2	22		—
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	7.5	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	8.0	5.2		5.1
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	7.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.3	7.7	5.4		5.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	8.0	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	8.5	5.2		5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	8.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.8	6.0	8.5	5.7		5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	3.0	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	—	4.2		4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached.....	827	5	1 750	733	1 341	63	711	2	167		378
1, attached.....	60	—	24	12	27	2	59	—	4		—
2.....	260	—	80	117	341	11	258	—	9		—
3 or 4.....	177	—	66	31	194	—	177	—	52		—
5 to 9.....	101	—	33	43	121	15	101	—	24		—
10 to 19.....	62	—	3	—	85	—	62	—	—		—
20 to 49.....	70	—	—	2	83	—	70	—	—		—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	91	173	—	—	—	—		—
Mobile home or trailer.....	36	—	129	60	4	—	35	—	1		—
Other.....	17	1	17	10	30	—	16	1	—		—
Occupied housing units.....	1 511	5	1 924	1 070	2 306	84	1 396	2	244		557
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person.....	456	—	325	318	872	22	445	—	35		81
2 persons.....	512	5	709	363	692	29	463	2	78		161
3 persons.....	235	—	347	144	281	17	216	—	58		105
4 persons.....	195	—	372	166	274	12	172	—	52		122
5 persons.....	77	—	135	63	134	2	67	—	16		53
6 or more persons.....	36	—	36	16	53	2	33	—	5		27
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.10	1.91	2.19	2.05	2.00	2.66		2.77
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.24	2.00	2.48	2.23	2.27	2.19	2.19	2.00	3.05		2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.85	2.00	2.01	1.72	1.50	2.19	1.84	—	2.12		3.35
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less.....	1 502	5	1 901	1 051	2 287	84	1 387	2	237		540
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	—	20	18	18	—	9	—	7		—
1.51 or more.....	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—		—
Mean.....	.44	.26	.45	.46	.42	.42	.44	.22	.51		.56
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	679	3	1 269	597	1 157	50	588	2	150		314
Less than \$20,000.....	29	—	8	30	28	1	29	—	—		—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	289	—	125	274	362	16	281	—	18		92
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	209	—	430	251	462	15	190	—	111		184
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	86	1	349	37	203	5	65	—	17		24
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	27	1	164	3	59	5	17	1	3		—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	22	—	146	1	33	8	5	—	—		—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	6	—	31	—	9	—	—	—	—		—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	4	1	7	1	—	—	1	1	1		—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—		—
Median (dollars).....	41 300	95 000	63 600	39 700	47 000	51 700	39 100	150 000	49 600		46 200
Mean (dollars).....	51 200	127 500	72 100	40 700	51 400	61 600	42 900	160 000	51 800		46 000
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	654	1	325	346	987	23	649	—	82		179
Median contract rent (dollars).....	284	238	271	291	239	306	284	—	375		307
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	282	237	277	327	238	294	282	—	283		275
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	1	14	2	—	1	—	—		1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	875	—	187	580	150	—	875	—	—		875
No meals included in rent.....	636	1	314	324	962	23	631	—	81		173
No cash rent.....	17	—	10	8	23	—	17	—	1		—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County									
	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
All housing units -----	409	1 080	48	1 187	121	3	1 845	1 810	1 899	2 519
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	393	1 059	47	1 141	115	3	1 680	1 723	1 675	2 244
Owner-occupied housing units-----	274	848	45	999	109	2	1 414	1 373	1 293	1 843
Percent of occupied housing units-----	69.7	80.1	95.7	87.6	94.8	66.7	84.2	79.7	77.2	82.1
White-----	274	845	45	999	109	2	1 409	1 368	1 289	1 834
Black-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	6
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1
Other race-----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	1	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	273	843	45	999	108	2	1 406	1 368	1 287	1 833
Renter-occupied housing units-----	119	211	2	142	6	1	266	350	382	401
White-----	117	207	2	141	6	1	263	348	375	398
Black-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	—
Other race-----	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	116	206	2	140	6	1	263	348	375	398
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	16	21	1	46	6	—	165	87	224	275
or sale only-----	—	7	—	4	1	—	17	13	39	35
or rent-----	5	7	—	4	—	—	12	13	22	25
rented or sold, not occupied-----	4	3	1	12	—	—	20	8	18	19
or seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	5	1	—	7	5	—	111	12	108	151
or migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
other vacant-----	2	3	—	19	—	—	5	41	37	44
Boarded up-----	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	4
ROOMS										
room-----	13	7	—	5	—	—	8	3	20	36
rooms-----	12	14	—	5	—	—	40	47	43	61
rooms-----	22	51	1	30	2	1	96	72	144	136
rooms-----	67	147	4	109	13	—	316	278	338	429
rooms-----	132	350	10	274	28	—	441	420	438	580
rooms-----	71	246	13	293	22	—	332	400	385	533
rooms-----	44	116	8	187	25	1	235	274	272	340
or more rooms-----	48	149	12	284	31	1	377	316	259	404
Median, all housing units-----	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.1	6.3	7.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5
Median, all housing units-----	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.7
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.1	6.3	7.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	8.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.5	4.6	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
detached-----	331	836	45	1 041	116	3	1 583	1 434	1 457	2 119
attached-----	10	32	—	10	1	—	20	16	5	18
-----	22	74	2	27	2	—	71	34	69	55
or 4-----	5	11	—	1	—	—	14	33	19	55
to 9-----	17	15	—	7	—	—	9	23	30	21
to 19-----	4	7	—	—	—	—	3	84	35	1
to 49-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	10	96	—	91	1	—	128	159	232	203
Other-----	10	9	1	10	1	—	17	27	22	47
Occupied housing units -----	393	1 059	47	1 141	115	3	1 680	1 723	1 675	2 244
PERSONS IN UNIT										
person-----	81	162	8	139	11	—	290	326	424	429
persons-----	143	290	20	362	49	3	631	533	565	725
persons-----	63	197	8	218	19	—	289	297	192	372
persons-----	78	275	5	232	23	—	320	284	239	386
persons-----	19	105	6	134	10	—	119	186	163	220
or more persons-----	9	30	—	56	3	—	31	97	92	112
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.31	2.89	2.27	2.82	2.45	2.00	2.37	2.51	2.23	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.39	3.04	2.32	2.85	2.49	2.00	2.44	2.57	2.28	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.08	2.44	1.50	2.57	2.00	2.00	1.96	2.31	1.98	2.30
PERSONS PER ROOM										
10 or less-----	387	1 047	47	1 123	115	3	1 664	1 678	1 625	2 185
11 to 1.50-----	5	10	—	17	—	—	13	34	42	48
1.51 or more-----	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	11	8	11
Median-----	.48	.52	.40	.48	.44	.30	.44	.49	.47	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	235	695	43	521	91	1	1 119	777	656	1 116
less than \$20,000-----	6	3	—	5	—	—	8	84	153	103
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	63	107	—	89	8	—	107	289	316	413
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	93	368	21	201	19	—	319	283	130	335
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	54	182	12	150	21	1	332	91	45	155
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	9	27	7	57	10	—	161	27	9	49
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	8	6	2	18	17	—	146	3	3	49
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	1	2	1	—	6	—	31	—	—	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	—	1	3	—	6	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	2
Median (dollars)-----	49 000	52 700	60 600	56 300	76 900	62 500	66 700	40 800	30 000	41 900
Mean (dollars)-----	54 300	54 600	66 700	59 000	105 200	62 500	74 900	42 200	33 700	48 500
INTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	115	201	2	83	5	1	243	287	310	320
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	302	313	175	260	213	238	263	216	203	219
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	297	308	177	264	248	237	274	226	201	225
with meals included in rent-----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	—	782	—	—	—	—	187	513	153	—
with meals included in rent-----	109	194	2	68	5	1	233	264	282	280
Cash rent-----	6	5	—	15	—	—	9	22	24	40

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewo County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Eau Claire County							
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
All housing units	2 051	2 150	1 153	1 290	2 483	1 386	2 445	597	1 877	1 417
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 253	2 085	1 114	1 258	2 406	1 355	2 310	579	1 851	1 337
Owner-occupied housing units	1 025	1 561	1 006	1 127	1 634	1 099	1 083	299	1 497	747
Percent of occupied housing units	81.8	74.9	90.3	89.6	67.9	81.1	46.9	51.6	80.9	55.5
White	1 024	1 561	1 004	1 125	1 627	1 093	1 081	298	1 487	751
Black	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	2	3	3	1	1	8	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	3	2	—	5	1	1	—	4	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 024	1 558	1 002	1 125	1 623	1 092	1 080	298	1 483	747
Renter-occupied housing units	228	524	108	131	772	256	1 227	280	354	670
White	227	521	108	130	766	236	1 079	274	347	658
Black	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	—	1	2	4	13	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	16	132	4	4	—
Other race	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	3	—	—	9	1	14	1	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	226	519	108	130	759	235	1 070	273	346	658
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	798	65	39	32	77	31	135	18	26	3
For sale only	37	13	6	8	23	7	13	5	10	—
For rent	11	17	3	4	31	4	63	3	9	1
Rented or sold, not occupied	18	6	8	7	1	—	15	2	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	701	10	16	2	11	1	6	6	4	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	31	19	6	11	11	17	38	2	3	—
Boarded up	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	40	22	1	2	33	1	31	—	1	—
2 rooms	57	38	11	4	54	17	82	15	9	—
3 rooms	180	128	29	22	146	45	324	33	22	—
4 rooms	451	316	206	164	661	199	594	213	241	34
5 rooms	532	428	334	252	654	359	570	110	360	21
6 rooms	377	435	228	247	389	270	413	74	453	18
7 rooms	185	372	156	220	235	216	241	52	290	14
8 or more rooms	229	411	188	379	311	279	190	100	501	30
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.0	5.8	4.8	4.8	6.2	5
Mean, all housing units	5.2	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.4	6.0	5.0	5.5	6.5	5
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.9	5.5	6.3	5.1	5.8	4.9	4.8	6.2	5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.5	5.5	6.2	5.7	6.2	6.5	7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.1	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 613	1 717	842	1 082	1 283	1 126	1 250	212	1 525	73
1, attached	12	14	40	15	119	43	42	59	49	—
2	15	144	2	32	163	76	651	25	154	—
3 or 4	20	98	14	6	148	10	271	120	21	—
5 to 9	8	31	7	—	203	28	105	52	80	—
10 to 19	2	30	1	—	87	18	73	66	39	—
20 to 49	—	22	—	—	50	32	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	326	68	242	146	405	48	31	58	—	—
Other	55	26	5	9	25	5	22	5	9	—
Occupied housing units	1 253	2 085	1 114	1 258	2 406	1 355	2 310	579	1 851	1 337
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	253	485	188	162	599	199	758	159	310	32
2 persons	428	641	392	412	852	466	719	216	735	45
3 persons	201	355	224	237	400	254	313	88	331	24
4 persons	192	345	213	280	365	285	274	87	312	22
5 persons	127	166	63	118	131	101	133	24	131	10
6 or more persons	52	93	34	49	59	50	113	5	32	2
Median, occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.44	2.73	2.21	2.55	2.05	2.10	2.34	2.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.58	2.48	2.79	2.33	2.68	2.11	2.37	2.36	2.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.70	1.74	2.04	2.26	1.92	2.23	2.00	1.85	2.21	1.7
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 227	2 050	1 096	1 245	2 380	1 319	2 185	573	1 840	1 36
1.01 to 1.50	21	29	17	10	21	29	56	6	10	—
1.51 or more	5	6	1	3	5	7	69	—	1	—
Mean .....	.48	.45	.46	.45	.46	.47	.49	.43	.41	.4
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	475	1 095	619	724	1 100	981	900	209	1 400	67
Less than \$20,000	37	31	14	8	22	12	51	—	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	166	343	95	60	229	148	564	11	26	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	163	473	196	194	441	467	252	56	375	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	54	180	174	225	176	215	22	43	590	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999	35	48	79	124	99	81	11	27	276	17
\$100,000 to \$149,999	19	17	51	89	98	44	—	50	115	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1	3	17	18	12	—	14	14	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	5	2	7	2	—	5	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	3	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	43 500	45 100	60 500	68 200	52 700	53 600	35 500	77 300	70 100	82 900
Mean (dollars)	47 900	49 300	65 800	75 100	64 000	59 100	36 500	91 100	73 500	94 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	155	457	93	100	767	251	1 218	279	354	61
Median contract rent (dollars)	202	185	319	273	297	309	240	342	318	34
Mean contract rent (dollars)	204	194	362	295	314	295	248	362	314	34
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	756	—	207	—	513	14
No meals included in rent	133	428	83	89	749	248	1 192	274	337	60
No cash rent	22	29	10	11	12	3	21	5	16	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County—Con.					Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County				
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
All housing units	1 788	2 392	1 265	2 791	186	241	46	24	1 869	1 312
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 708	2 304	1 228	2 698	175	235	46	15	1 813	1 282
Owner-occupied housing units	739	626	699	1 760	130	208	32	2	1 595	1 032
Percent of occupied housing units	43.3	27.2	56.9	65.2	74.3	88.5	69.6	13.3	88.0	80.5
White	730	624	698	1 752	130	208	32	2	1 588	1 026
Black	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3
Other race	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	3	6	1	—	—	—	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	729	624	695	1 748	129	208	32	2	1 587	1 025
Renter-occupied housing units	969	1 678	529	938	45	27	14	13	218	250
White	948	1 598	515	890	43	27	13	13	214	230
Black	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	11	9	13	1	—	1	—	2	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	65	4	30	1	—	—	—	1	16
Other race	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	7	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	942	1 595	515	888	43	27	13	13	214	229
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	80	88	37	93	11	6	—	9	56	30
or sale only	4	7	4	21	1	2	—	—	4	7
or rent	58	36	18	27	—	2	—	9	12	4
rented or sold, not occupied	3	14	8	10	3	—	—	—	—	2
or seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	5	—	4	4	2	—	—	2	1
or migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	11	26	7	31	3	—	—	—	38	16
Boarded up	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
rooms	42	28	5	6	1	—	—	12	1	1
rooms	171	156	23	42	1	4	1	1	11	17
rooms	227	391	83	214	2	5	2	—	45	45
rooms	509	486	360	607	36	65	15	5	195	195
rooms	227	449	288	743	53	99	8	4	527	342
rooms	199	414	192	556	33	31	6	2	440	251
rooms	148	223	132	310	23	18	8	—	287	196
or more rooms	265	245	182	313	35	19	6	—	363	265
Median, all housing units	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	1.5—	5.9	5.7
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.5	2.8	6.1	6.0
Median, occupied housing units	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.1	5.9	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.1	5.0	6.1	5.0	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
detached	724	905	671	2 060	141	45	29	3	1 691	1 055
attached	87	45	110	37	12	38	3	—	34	42
or 4	58	615	150	352	27	—	12	3	39	75
to 9	140	369	51	113	2	13	—	—	17	10
to 19	315	227	104	30	—	7	—	14	34	28
to 49	304	79	22	13	—	—	—	—	1	18
50 or more	60	59	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	32
Mobile home or trailer	57	54	—	156	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	38	1	149	—	3	137	1	—	50	47
Median	5	38	8	16	1	1	1	4	3	5
Occupied housing units	1 708	2 304	1 228	2 698	175	235	46	15	1 813	1 282
PERSONS IN UNIT										
person	535	707	262	702	22	56	11	8	248	188
persons	605	652	426	923	67	92	13	4	608	440
persons	249	368	233	457	30	35	9	3	369	241
persons	231	351	187	389	39	42	8	—	403	269
persons	64	114	93	160	14	7	3	—	145	94
or more persons	24	112	27	67	3	3	2	—	40	50
Median, occupied housing units	2.03	2.18	2.33	2.20	2.48	2.17	2.42	1.50—	2.64	2.55
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.43	2.07	2.43	2.27	2.37	2.24	2.50	2.00	2.72	2.69
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.71	2.25	2.19	2.04	3.19	1.80	2.17	1.50—	2.20	2.23
PERSONS PER ROOM										
00 or less	1 672	2 211	1 210	2 648	169	233	44	15	1 798	1 246
01 to 1.50	29	56	17	34	6	1	2	—	15	29
51 or more	7	37	1	16	—	1	—	—	—	7
Median .....	.45	.51	.48	.46	.47	.46	.49	.46	.46	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	665	507	508	1 626	90	66	22	—	1 499	931
as than \$20,000	—	13	8	26	1	—	—	—	5	12
0.000 to \$39,999	11	205	142	608	8	—	1	—	187	139
0.000 to \$59,999	210	182	198	688	43	6	8	—	763	452
0.000 to \$79,999	162	91	94	260	26	32	7	—	455	197
0.000 to \$99,999	65	13	39	36	7	23	4	—	72	75
00,000 to \$149,999	131	3	15	8	4	5	—	—	15	42
50,000 to \$199,999	51	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	12
30,000 to \$249,999	20	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
50,000 to \$299,999	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
00,000 or more	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	70 300	43 500	50 600	43 800	54 200	77 700	65 000	—	54 700	53 400
Median (dollars)	93 400	45 800	56 000	46 400	60 000	79 600	97 300	—	56 100	59 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	965	1 669	521	928	40	27	14	12	217	246
Median contract rent (dollars)	303	278	296	290	364	578	346	250	303	309
Mean contract rent (dollars)	311	318	290	295	364	569	324	273	303	296
Months included in rent	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	137	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Months included in rent	950	1 646	516	905	38	26	13	12	205	243
Cash rent	14	19	5	23	2	1	1	—	12	3

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.									
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 405	2 501	469	1 599	1 107	1 614	1 502	445	2 392	84
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 270	2 425	453	1 580	1 079	1 534	1 439	421	2 304	81
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 048	1 515	205	1 438	508	582	579	42	626	58
Percent of occupied housing units.....	46.2	62.5	45.3	91.0	47.1	37.9	40.2	10.0	27.2	58
White.....	1 046	1 501	204	1 428	506	576	576	40	624	58
Black.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	7	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	6	1	8	2	3	3	1	1	—
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 045	1 499	204	1 424	506	576	574	40	624	41
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 222	910	248	142	571	952	860	379	1 678	31
White.....	1 074	874	242	140	553	931	837	350	1 598	30
Black.....	1	8	—	1	3	4	7	5	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	13	—	2	—	5	4	3	3	11	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	132	19	4	10	11	10	21	65	2	—
Other race.....	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	14	3	1	5	7	8	3	6	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 065	872	241	139	551	925	832	349	1 595	30
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	135	76	16	19	28	80	63	24	88	1
For sale only.....	13	12	4	10	5	4	3	1	7	—
For rent.....	63	29	3	3	19	58	41	18	36	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	15	6	2	—	2	3	4	—	14	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	7	5	3	1	4	1	—	5	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	38	22	2	3	1	11	14	5	26	—
Boarded up.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	31	4	—	—	3	42	53	47	28	—
2 rooms.....	82	111	15	6	30	171	116	68	156	—
3 rooms.....	324	281	29	7	137	226	335	112	391	—
4 rooms.....	592	479	191	112	321	500	190	73	486	24
5 rooms.....	547	597	85	281	173	214	188	48	449	18
6 rooms.....	405	507	42	428	125	177	199	49	414	17
7 rooms.....	238	293	30	279	117	118	148	22	223	5
8 or more rooms.....	186	229	77	486	201	166	273	26	245	11
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	5.1	4.5	6.4	4.9	4.2	4.8	3.5	4.8	4
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.8	5.4	4.7	5.1	3.9	5.0	5
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.8	5.2	4.5	6.4	4.9	4.3	4.9	3.5	4.8	4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.9	6.1	6.2	5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.2	4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 210	1 668	104	1 469	465	554	644	75	905	44
1, attached.....	42	44	50	10	53	87	30	15	45	—
2.....	651	384	14	44	89	56	232	91	615	8
3 or 4.....	271	147	120	3	142	140	135	77	369	4
5 to 9.....	105	28	52	35	198	315	41	38	227	10
10 to 19.....	73	44	66	31	58	304	31	67	79	7
20 to 49.....	—	49	—	—	16	60	177	60	59	—
50 or more.....	—	114	—	—	62	57	190	—	54	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	31	—	58	—	19	37	—	—	1	14
Other.....	22	23	5	7	5	4	22	22	38	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 270	2 425	453	1 580	1 079	1 534	1 439	421	2 304	85
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	753	884	144	241	285	519	614	220	707	15
2 persons.....	698	819	163	646	344	536	369	92	652	30
3 persons.....	308	312	65	271	180	211	203	40	368	14
4 persons.....	268	284	58	281	174	198	155	33	351	12
5 persons.....	130	83	20	119	81	52	43	13	114	6
6 or more persons.....	113	43	3	22	15	18	55	23	112	2
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.05	1.90	2.01	2.35	2.24	1.96	1.79	1.50—	2.18	2.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.10	2.04	2.32	2.36	3.19	2.41	2.22	1.69	2.07	2.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.99	1.58	1.80	2.17	1.73	1.69	1.50—	1.50—	2.25	2.1
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 145	2 396	447	1 576	1 066	1 499	1 420	396	2 211	84
1.01 to 1.50.....	56	21	6	—	11	28	17	12	56	1
1.51 or more.....	69	8	—	—	2	7	2	13	37	—
Mean.....	.49	.42	.42	.39	.46	.47	.42	.54	.51	4
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	866	1 359	121	1 356	439	524	505	32	507	35
Less than \$20,000.....	51	11	—	2	—	—	3	1	13	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	559	427	6	20	6	9	37	16	205	11
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	230	747	24	348	33	200	167	11	182	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	16	128	4	581	160	146	174	3	91	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	10	33	20	274	139	46	51	1	13	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	13	47	115	75	85	40	—	3	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	14	14	22	25	26	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	3	1	3	8	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	3	1	1	4	4	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	35 100	45 000	105 600	70 500	82 500	64 300	64 600	38 300	43 500	47 000
Mean (dollars).....	35 900	46 800	108 500	74 100	89 600	81 800	75 200	41 500	45 800	54 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 213	904	247	142	570	951	855	377	1 669	35
Median contract rent (dollars).....	239	251	340	285	346	303	278	269	278	27
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	247	261	364	283	348	311	308	311	318	24
With meals included in rent.....	5	5	—	1	4	1	2	5	4	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	207	333	—	513	141	137	1 250	327	357	34
No meals included in rent.....	1 188	888	242	126	561	944	834	367	1 646	—
No cash rent.....	20	11	5	15	5	6	19	5	19	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.		Remainder of Eau Claire County						
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units	2 786	123	1 869	1 517	912	1 244	2 459	74	40
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	2 694	117	1 518	1 392	879	1 212	2 391	73	40
Owner-occupied housing units	1 758	89	1 163	1 112	798	1 095	1 632	67	35
Percent of occupied housing units	65.3	76.1	76.6	79.9	90.8	90.3	68.3	91.8	87.5
White	1 750	89	1 155	1 105	796	1 093	1 625	67	35
Black	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	8	4	1	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	—
Other race	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	1	4	2	2	—	5	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 746	88	1 151	1 103	794	1 093	1 621	67	35
Renter-occupied housing units	936	28	355	280	81	117	759	6	5
White	888	27	348	280	81	117	753	6	5
Black	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	13	1	5	—	—	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	30	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other race	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	886	27	348	280	81	117	746	6	5
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	92	6	351	125	33	32	68	1	—
For sale only	21	1	15	15	4	8	23	—	—
For rent	27	—	8	26	4	4	22	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	10	2	13	12	8	7	1	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	3	238	42	14	2	11	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	30	—	77	30	6	11	11	1	—
Boarded up	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	6	1	47	9	1	2	21	—	—
2 rooms	42	—	75	14	7	3	53	—	—
3 rooms	214	1	156	72	24	20	146	—	—
4 rooms	606	27	327	167	141	149	656	4	2
5 rooms	743	35	380	355	235	244	650	17	23
6 rooms	554	20	352	310	197	241	387	19	8
7 rooms	309	17	240	247	138	212	235	20	3
8 or more rooms	312	22	292	343	169	373	311	14	4
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.0	6.3	5.3
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.6	5.4	6.6	5.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.5	5.6	6.1	5.8	6.4	5.1	6.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.5	5.5	6.4	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.1	5.0	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	2 056	88	1 425	1 278	797	1 053	1 280	71	40
1, attached	37	12	17	10	2	12	119	1	—
2	352	22	58	42	2	20	160	1	—
3 or 4	113	—	6	24	1	6	148	—	—
5 to 9	30	—	53	20	—	—	189	—	—
10 to 19	13	—	58	18	1	—	87	—	—
20 to 49	14	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
50 or more	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	193	107	105	145	405	1	—
Other	15	—	59	18	4	8	21	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 694	117	1 518	1 392	879	1 212	2 391	73	40
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	701	15	408	244	132	151	591	11	5
2 persons	922	42	490	447	300	399	848	26	21
3 persons	456	18	194	230	189	228	397	13	5
4 persons	389	34	204	260	171	272	365	16	6
5 persons	159	8	113	145	56	115	131	7	3
6 or more persons	67	—	109	66	31	47	59	—	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.58	2.22	2.52	2.54	2.75	2.21	2.48	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	2.54	2.29	2.57	2.58	2.80	2.33	2.48	2.21
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.04	2.75	1.85	2.39	2.20	2.27	1.93	2.50	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM									
.00 or less	2 644	114	1 444	1 370	863	1 201	2 365	73	40
.01 to 1.50	34	3	49	19	16	8	21	—	—
.51 or more	16	—	25	3	—	3	5	—	—
Mean	.46	.48	.47	.46	.46	.45	.46	.42	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 624	68	645	496	553	702	1 100	50	34
Less than \$20,000	26	1	146	28	14	8	22	—	—
20,000 to \$39,999	608	6	339	209	95	59	229	9	5
40,000 to \$59,999	686	32	122	177	190	186	441	15	22
60,000 to \$79,999	260	22	26	70	142	218	176	18	6
80,000 to \$99,999	36	4	10	7	56	120	99	6	1
100,000 to \$149,999	8	2	2	5	46	89	98	2	—
150,000 to \$199,999	—	1	—	—	3	17	18	—	—
200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	5	1	7	—	—
250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—
300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	43 800	55 000	30 100	41 000	57 000	68 300	52 700	60 800	51 700
Mean (dollars)	46 400	59 600	32 500	43 400	64 100	74 400	64 000	61 100	52 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	926	28	315	177	66	86	755	5	5
Median contract rent (dollars)	290	364	188	225	260	263	297	238	337
Mean contract rent (dollars)	295	355	189	223	268	290	315	248	362
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	756	—	—
With meals included in rent	904	27	284	160	57	76	737	5	4
Cash rent	22	1	31	17	9	10	12	—	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Eau Claire County—Con.								
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16
All housing units.....	128	278	307	174	—	384	5	63	1 971
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	126	271	300	174	—	374	4	58	1 909
Owner-occupied housing units.....	94	59	254	157	—	198	2	41	1 695
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.6	21.8	84.7	90.2	—	52.9	50.0	70.7	88.8
White.....	94	59	252	154	—	198	2	41	1 690
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	94	59	252	153	—	198	2	41	1 690
Renter-occupied housing units.....	32	212	46	17	—	176	2	17	214
White.....	32	207	45	17	—	175	2	16	213
Black.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	32	207	45	17	—	175	2	16	213
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	2	7	7	—	—	10	1	5	62
For sale only.....	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	12
For rent.....	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	14
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	8
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	3	20
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
2 rooms.....	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	1	9
3 rooms.....	4	15	6	1	—	6	—	1	57
4 rooms.....	22	129	43	9	—	95	1	9	215
5 rooms.....	25	79	46	13	—	104	—	18	422
6 rooms.....	32	25	56	22	—	67	2	13	397
7 rooms.....	22	11	48	30	—	39	1	8	351
8 or more rooms.....	23	15	108	99	—	65	1	13	517
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	4.4	6.6	7.8	—	5.3	6.3	5.7	6.2
Mean, all housing units.....	6.1	4.8	6.8	7.8	—	5.7	6.6	6.0	6.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.9	4.4	6.6	7.8	—	5.3	6.5	5.9	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	5.7	7.0	7.9	—	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.2	4.1	7.1	—	4.5	8.0	5.2	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	108	56	267	170	—	228	4	53	1 684
1, attached.....	9	39	5	—	—	80	—	—	15
2.....	—	110	7	2	—	61	—	5	34
3 or 4.....	—	18	—	—	—	7	—	2	4
5 to 9.....	—	45	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	225
Other.....	—	2	—	1	—	5	1	1	8
Occupied housing units.....	126	271	300	174	—	374	4	58	1 909
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	15	69	41	16	—	68	1	7	249
2 persons.....	53	89	113	69	—	120	1	25	619
3 persons.....	23	60	64	38	—	87	1	12	378
4 persons.....	29	31	47	33	—	62	—	5	425
5 persons.....	4	12	26	12	—	33	1	6	163
6 or more persons.....	2	10	9	6	—	4	—	3	71
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.41	2.25	2.46	2.55	—	2.49	2.50	2.38	2.73
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.32	2.59	2.49	—	2.62	4.00	2.16	2.78
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.23	2.03	2.81	—	2.39	1.50	3.75	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	126	264	300	173	—	370	4	55	1 879
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	6	—	1	—	4	—	3	25
1.51 or more.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mean.....	.44	.52	.41	.37	—	.47	.38	.45	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	88	44	233	141	—	155	2	22	858
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5	6	13	2	—	—	—	2	112
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	32	27	49	10	—	65	2	11	272
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	39	9	45	16	—	37	—	4	232
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	7	2	37	19	—	15	—	3	100
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	—	43	7	—	7	—	2	103
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	28	26	—	2	—	—	17
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	—	10	12	—	—	—	—	7
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	63 900	53 300	84 300	124 500	—	55 700	47 500	52 500	62 600
Mean (dollars).....	67 100	54 200	105 000	136 600	—	60 000	47 500	61 000	69 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	32	212	46	14	—	171	2	12	141
Median contract rent (dollars).....	350	325	303	325	—	320	213	363	275
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	347	333	298	325	—	336	213	387	301
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 250
No meals included in rent.....	32	211	44	6	—	170	1	11	134
No cash rent.....	—	1	2	8	—	1	1	1	12

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA		Chippewa County		Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County		Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County	
	49 675	18 965	Eau Claire city (pt.)		Total	20 047	Tract 6	2 160	Tract 12	2 222
Occupied housing units -----					30 710	20 047				2 222
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34 179	14 117			20 062	11 696		1 081	624	624
Percent of occupied housing units -----	68.8	74.4			65.3	58.3		50.0	28.1	28.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 496	4 848			10 648	8 351		1 079	1 598	1 598
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.2	25.6			34.7	41.7		50.0	71.9	71.9
ROOMS										
1 room -----	316	85			231	179		19	25	25
2 rooms -----	1 266	382			884	761		58	139	139
3 rooms -----	3 606	1 205			2 401	1 995		265	355	355
4 rooms -----	8 910	3 128			5 782	4 987		523	449	449
5 rooms -----	11 308	4 588			6 718	5 266		311	408	408
6 rooms -----	9 529	3 895			5 634	4 300		373	365	365
7 rooms -----	6 469	2 592			3 877	2 835		228	219	219
8 or more rooms -----	8 273	3 090			5 183	2 914		161	177	177
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.5			5.4	5.2		4.9	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	5.9			6.1	6.1		5.7	6.2	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.3			4.1	4.0		4.1	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	34 366	14 273			20 093	12 095		1 173	871	871
1, attached -----	1 048	246			802	504		30	39	39
2 -----	4 185	1 259			2 926	2 441		534	551	551
3 or 4 -----	2 258	634			1 624	1 424		223	223	223
5 to 9 -----	1 890	418			1 472	1 161		84	206	206
10 to 19 -----	1 187	277			910	739		65	73	73
20 to 49 -----	197	197			472	423		—	59	59
50 or more -----	852	257			595	595		—	52	52
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 770	1 200			1 570	508		29	1	1
Other -----	450	204			246	157		22	29	29
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	12 091	4 355			7 736	5 733		749	704	704
2 persons -----	16 443	9 167			10 276	6 672		705	642	642
3 persons -----	8 091	3 016			5 075	3 161		296	291	291
4 persons -----	3 057	1 356			4 901	2 985		256	339	339
5 persons -----	3 884	1 582			1 902	1 084		118	115	109
6 or more persons -----	1 599	689			820	412		36	36	71
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.28	2.33			2.24	2.14		1.97	2.13	2.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.44			2.40	2.33		2.11	2.10	2.06
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.90	1.92			1.89	1.83		1.82	1.82	2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	48 932	18 650			30 282	19 805		2 131	2 178	2 178
1.01 to 1.50 -----	620	265			355	209		27	35	35
1.51 or more -----	123	50			73	33		2	9	9
Mean -----	.45	.46			.45	.44		.44	.48	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	24 967	9 654			15 313	10 212		898	506	506
Less than \$20,000 -----	884	322			362	132		51	51	13
\$20,000 to \$49,999 -----	6 373	2 933			3 440	2 383		564	559	205
\$50,000 to \$99,999 -----	9 224	3 609			5 615	3 997		250	228	182
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	4 982	1 628			3 354	2 316		22	16	90
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 831	530			1 301	821		11	10	13
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1 230	335			895	453		—	—	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	85	58			226	118		—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	45	16			69	25		—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	29	10			19	13		—	—	—
Mean (dollars) -----	50 500	46 500			53 000	52 500		35 500	43 400	43 400
Mean (dollars) -----	56 700	51 400			60 100	58 200		36 500	45 800	45 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	14 706	4 381			10 325	8 300		1 070	1 589	1 589
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	276	217			287	286		239	280	280
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	295	252			298	300		247	320	320
With meals included in rent -----	54	26			28	21		—	—	3
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	500	502			499	389		—	388	388
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	14 180	4 331			10 049	8 137		1 051	1 567	1 567
No meals included in rent -----	472	224			246	142		19	18	19

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County
Occupied housing units	167	126
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	60	39
Percent of occupied housing units	35.9	31.0
Renter-occupied housing units	107	87
Percent of occupied housing units	64.1	69.0
ROOMS		
1 room	1	1
2 rooms	3	3
3 rooms	20	16
4 rooms	35	26
5 rooms	44	33
6 rooms	37	28
7 rooms	13	7
8 or more rooms	14	12
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached	81	58
1 attached	6	5
2 or more	33	28
5 or more	9	7
10 or more	8	6
20 to 49	9	2
50 or more	4	3
Mobile home or trailer	12	6
Other	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	25	14
2 persons	40	31
3 persons	34	29
4 persons	29	21
5 persons	21	17
6 or more persons	18	14
Median, occupied housing units	3.04	3.12
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.95	3.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.09	3.07
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	149	111
1.01 to 1.50	17	14
1.51 or more	1	1
Mean	.68	.69
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	42	28
Less than \$20,000	4	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	15	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999	18	12
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1
\$300,000 or more	1	1
Median (dollars)	41 700	42 500
Mean (dollars)	43 500	42 700
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	105	85
Median contract rent (dollars)	280	281
Mean contract rent (dollars)	276	278
With meals included in rent	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	104	84
No meals included in rent	1	1
No cash rent	1	1

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Eau Claire County	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County	
		Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)		Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	428	380	358	133		133
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	63	48	34	1	1	1
Percent of occupied housing units	14.7	12.6	9.5	.8	.8	.8
Renter-occupied housing units	365	332	324	132	132	132
Percent of occupied housing units	85.3	87.4	90.5	99.2	99.2	99.2
ROOMS						
1 room	12	11	10	5	5	5
2 rooms	50	48	46	18	18	18
3 rooms	76	72	71	30	30	30
4 rooms	102	91	86	34	34	34
5 rooms	100	79	77	26	26	26
6 rooms	44	41	41	16	16	16
7 rooms	18	16	13	3	3	3
8 or more rooms	26	22	14	1	1	1
Median, occupied housing units	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.5	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	119	104	89	27	27	27
1, attached	28	23	22	9	9	9
2	145	131	129	54	54	54
3 or 4	63	61	60	31	31	31
5 to 9	41	39	37	11	11	11
10 to 19	15	10	10	1	1	1
20 to 49	5	4	4	—	—	—
50 or more	5	4	4	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other	3	3	3	—	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	36	28	26	7	7	7
2 persons	49	41	35	7	7	7
3 persons	47	41	39	15	15	15
4 persons	72	65	61	16	16	16
5 persons	39	36	32	14	14	14
6 or more persons	185	169	165	74	74	74
Median, occupied housing units	4.76	4.92	5.06	5.89	5.89	5.89
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.82	3.81	3.73	4.00	4.00	4.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.23	5.34	5.43	5.92	5.92	5.92
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	191	162	145	39	39	39
1.01 to 1.50	100	88	85	27	27	27
1.51 or more	137	130	128	67	67	67
Mean	1.25	1.26	1.30	1.53	1.53	1.53
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	51	43	34	1	1	1
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	3	1	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	17	12	12	1	1	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	13	12	12	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	5	3	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	6	4	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	5	2	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	65,500	66,500	64,000	42,500	42,500	42,500
Mean (dollars)	82,500	84,300	76,100	42,500	42,500	42,500
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	363	331	323	132	132	132
Median contract rent (dollars)	260	260	260	246	246	246
Mean contract rent (dollars)	260	265	265	253	253	253
With meals included in rent	6	6	6	5	5	5
Mean contract rent (dollars)	217	217	217	207	207	207
No meals included in rent	352	321	314	125	125	125

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

EAU CLAIRE, WI
MSA EAU CLAIRE COUNTY

Occupied housing units	144	101
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	59	37
Percent of occupied housing units	41.0	36.6
Renter-occupied housing units	85	64
Percent of occupied housing units	59.0	63.4
ROOMS		
1 room	4	3
2 rooms	12	10
3 rooms	17	13
4 rooms	32	21
5 rooms	28	19
6 rooms	22	14
7 rooms	14	11
8 or more rooms	15	10
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1. detached	66	42
1. attached	11	8
2. ---	23	17
3 or 4	13	11
5 to 9	13	8
10 to 19	10	9
20 to 49	1	1
50 or more	2	2
Mobile home or trailer	5	3
Other	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	34	21
2 persons	39	31
3 persons	25	21
4 persons	29	17
5 persons	10	7
6 or more persons	7	4
Median, occupied housing units	2.47	2.45
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.82	2.56
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.30	2.39
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	133	93
1.01 to 1.50	7	5
1.51 or more	4	3
Mean	.80	.80
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	48	31
Less than \$20,000	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	16	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999	14	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	52,900	52,500
Mean (dollars)	64,200	66,800
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	82	64
Median contract rent (dollars)	282	292
With meals included in rent	289	298
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—
No meals included in rent	80	63
No cash rent	2	1

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990
[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County
Occupied housing units	49 574	30 638
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	34 131	20 030
Percent of occupied housing units	68.8	65.4
Renter-occupied housing units	15 443	10 608
Percent of occupied housing units	31.2	34.6
ROOMS		
1 room	314	229
2 rooms	1 256	876
3 rooms	3 595	2 392
4 rooms	8 890	5 771
5 rooms	11 288	5 704
6 rooms	9 514	5 423
7 rooms	6 214	3 867
8 or more rooms	6 456	5 176
Median, occupied housing units	8 261	5 4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5 5	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	34 312	20 057
1, attached	1 041	796
2	4 173	2 917
3 or 4	2 251	1 619
5 to 9	1 880	1 466
10 to 19	1 180	903
20 to 49	668	471
50 or more	852	595
Mobile home or trailer	2 767	1 568
Other	450	246
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	12 065	7 719
2 persons	16 410	10 250
3 persons	8 072	5 060
4 persons	8 044	4 894
5 persons	3 478	1 898
6 or more persons	1 505	817
Median, occupied housing units	2 28	2 24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2 42	2 40
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1 90	1 89
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	48 834	30 213
1.01 to 1.50	618	353
1.51 or more	122	72
Mean .....	.45	.45
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 928	15 287
Less than \$20 000	884	362
\$20 000 to \$39 999	6 362	3 430
\$40 000 to \$59 999	9 211	5 609
\$60 000 to \$79 999	4 972	3 347
\$80 000 to \$99 999	1 830	1 300
\$100 000 to \$149 999	1 228	895
\$150 000 to \$199 999	284	226
\$200 000 to \$249 999	85	69
\$250 000 to \$299 999	43	30
\$300 000 or more	29	19
Median (dollars)	50 500	53 000
Mean (dollars)	56 700	60 100
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 656	10 285
Median contract rent (dollars)	276	287
Mean contract rent (dollars)	285	298
With meals included in rent	54	28
Mean contract rent (dollars)	500	499
Mean contract rent (dollars)	14 132	10 010

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chippewa County				Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Chippewa County							
	Chippewa County		Eau Claire city (pt.)	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)									
	Total	Chippewa Falls city				Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107		
ANCESTRY	All persons	137 543	12 727	1 750	85 183	55 180	2 647	5 859	5 331	3 776	3 876	500	5 182	
	Ancestry specified	130 112	11 530	1 669	81 022	52 380	2 530	5 543	5 076	3 650	3 561	—	4 952	
	Single ancestry	65 091	5 383	24 813	40 278	25 865	1 084	2 593	2 393	1 767	1 758	—	2 417	
	Multiple ancestry	65 021	6 147	988	40 744	26 515	1 446	2 950	2 683	1 883	1 803	—	2 535	
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	7 431	1 197	81	4 161	2 800	117	316	255	126	315	500	230	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported	104 720	25 454	3 500	170 366	110 360	5 294	11 718	10 662	7 552	7 752	1 000	10 364	
	Arab	16	58	25	107	35	—	16	—	44	28	—	44	
	Austrian	293	31	—	189	155	25	50	10	3	8	—	—	
	Belgian	96	164	—	164	126	—	28	—	2	—	—	—	
	Canadian	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Czech	2 172	554	—	1 253	714	8	178	196	98	186	—	179	
	Green	223	223	30	1 438	1 025	37	10	144	94	81	—	40	
	Danish	1 006	185	7	1 739	1 122	44	67	76	59	71	—	88	
	Dutch	2 745	185	—	1 739	1 122	44	67	76	59	71	—	88	
	English	3 804	996	184	7 850	5 073	272	382	519	241	219	—	388	
	Finnish	181	33	17	431	286	39	—	46	25	25	—	46	
	French (except Basque)	8 974	1 382	162	4 450	3 037	206	547	636	344	347	—	552	
	French Canadian	2 576	362	67	1 141	726	100	215	183	94	103	—	134	
	German	76 925	7 302	952	45 478	28 365	1 471	3 661	3 128	2 359	2 202	—	3 205	
	Greek	280	64	5	216	170	5	—	28	—	—	—	2	
	Hungarian	445	199	—	246	165	—	67	9	6	4	—	13	
	Irish	17 191	1 812	255	10 932	7 105	356	644	785	471	578	—	671	
	Italian	1 978	644	18	1 334	1 003	54	129	74	23	49	—	49	
	Lithuanian	283	72	13	211	148	13	—	18	2	6	—	—	
	Norwegian	31 244	9 565	2 139	21 679	13 879	733	1 312	917	924	754	—	1 027	
Polish	8 120	3 394	156	4 726	3 166	231	343	211	239	116	—	241		
Portuguese	47	8	—	39	19	—	—	—	6	—	—	—		
Romanian	64	31	6	33	10	—	—	—	17	6	—	8		
Russian	421	128	7	293	204	7	8	35	2	—	—	6		
Scottish-Irish	1 406	468	6	938	665	12	25	97	30	39	—	61		
Scottish	1 861	594	5	1 267	794	11	89	107	33	45	—	30		
Slovak	1 038	427	6	611	391	22	51	10	30	14	—	29		
Subsaharan African	6 036	213	16	184	105	—	—	221	95	16	—	—		
Swedish	1 197	814	61	4 280	2 932	101	246	221	95	147	—	228		
Swiss	1 174	814	18	1 153	708	18	50	54	96	74	—	141		
Ukrainian	2 693	155	20	1 669	1 043	33	67	39	71	11	—	8		
United States or American	626	3	—	514	358	—	37	3	8	58	—	10		
Welsh	94	38	—	2	25	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	85 541	8 080	934	52 943	35 008	1 417	3 427	3 037	2 068	2 512	1 000	3 044		
Other ancestries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American	29	7	—	22	22	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
	Costa Rican	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guatemalan	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nicaraguan	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American	35	—	—	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colombian	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian	21	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chippewa Falls city, Chippewa County						Eau Claire city (pt.), Chippewa County		Remainder of Chippewa County					
	Chippewa Falls city, Chippewa County						Eau Claire city (pt.), Chippewa County		Remainder of Chippewa County					
	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY	All persons	2 661	5 192	291	3 359	500	724	897	3 198	139	3 485	517	—	4 458
	Ancestry specified	2 473	4 949	279	3 118	—	711	861	3 070	127	3 371	443	—	4 241
	Single ancestry	1 162	2 331	125	1 525	—	240	403	1 431	62	1 642	233	—	2 177
	Multiple ancestry	1 311	2 618	154	1 593	—	471	458	1 639	65	1 729	210	—	2 064
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	188	243	12	241	500	13	36	128	12	114	74	—	217
	Total ancestries reported	5 322	10 384	582	6 718	1 000	1 448	1 794	6 396	278	6 970	1 034	—	8 916
	Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
	Austrian	30	3	—	28	—	—	—	20	—	44	—	—	44
	Belgian	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—
	Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Czech	93	196	—	172	—	93	—	85	—	98	14	—	86
	Danish	—	140	6	68	—	7	—	10	4	88	13	—	31
	Dutch	32	75	5	66	—	7	37	35	1	54	5	—	81
	English	204	517	39	177	—	59	88	178	2	202	42	—	329
	Finnish	—	—	—	25	—	17	22	8	—	25	—	—	—
	French (except Basque)	345	626	25	301	—	85	44	202	10	319	46	—	467
	French Canadian	86	179	3	94	—	—	33	129	4	91	9	—	134
	German	1 665	3 036	188	1 980	—	433	519	1 996	92	2 171	222	—	2 772
	Greek	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Hungarian	67	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	13
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Irish	280	773	75	542	—	142	101	364	12	396	36	—	529
	Italian	68	74	9	27	—	6	36	61	—	14	22	—	43
	Lithuanian	—	18	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Norwegian	439	888	25	616	—	171	254	873	29	899	138	—	856
	Polish	109	202	31	97	—	70	75	234	9	208	19	—	171
	Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	Romanian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	8
	Russian	—	35	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	2	—	—	—
	Scotch-Irish	7	95	4	33	—	—	6	18	2	26	6	—	61
	Scottish	57	107	6	39	—	—	6	32	—	27	6	—	30

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

ANCESTRY

All persons
Ancestry specified
Single ancestry
Multiple ancestry
Ancestry unclassified or not reported

SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS

Total ancestries reported
Arab
Austrian
Belgian
Canadian
Czech
Danish
Dutch
English
Finnish
French (except Basque)
German
Greek
Hungarian
Irish
Italian
Lithuanian
Norwegian
Polish
Portuguese
Romanian
Russian
Scottish-Irish
Scottish
Slovak
Slovene
Subsaharan African
Swedish
Swiss
Ukrainian
United States or American
Welsh
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)
Yugoslavian
Other ancestries

Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County

Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
3 013	3 678	6 269	3 792	5 899	1 330	4 899	3 516
2 930	3 489	5 996	3 641	5 540	1 282	4 805	3 345
1 384	1 723	2 950	1 637	3 023	655	2 175	1 508
1 546	1 766	3 046	2 004	2 517	627	2 630	1 837
83	189	273	151	359	48	94	171
6 026	7 356	12 538	7 584	11 798	2 660	9 798	7 032
42	86	41	98	18	—	29	4
—	—	71	10	—	4	43	19
—	—	9	16	—	6	16	27
56	47	146	156	55	18	14	6
50	34	70	78	181	37	57	55
91	69	148	84	76	43	95	99
387	371	584	331	524	131	131	131
30	33	56	24	9	169	550	402
163	171	361	222	272	27	27	—
—	—	—	—	—	70	266	163
1 760	1 971	3 357	2 269	63	24	24	33
—	—	15	—	2 582	587	2 636	1 846
389	491	744	562	14	11	22	5
—	—	33	—	—	16	—	31
677	37	101	15	783	198	675	518
167	30	—	946	86	7	162	55
—	181	1 639	251	10	346	19	6
—	—	365	—	1 281	101	1 460	864
—	—	20	—	403	—	214	163
—	—	17	—	—	—	4	—
20	—	23	7	16	10	—	—
53	38	32	37	49	26	39	11
64	46	102	24	91	20	50	25
12	—	66	17	17	15	112	82
—	—	77	—	5	—	54	—
210	203	238	160	136	66	178	210
49	89	23	50	48	10	47	7
—	—	8	38	201	55	55	—
60	104	94	7	15	20	160	42
29	—	43	—	—	—	45	36
—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 621	2 169	3 741	2 095	4 795	781	7	2 074
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—					

PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS

Dominican (Dominican Republic)
Central American
Casta Rican
Guatemalan
Honduran
Nicaraguan
Panamanian
Salvadoran
Central American, origin not specified
South American
Argentinean
Chilean
Colombian
Ecuadorian
Peruvian
Venezuelan
Other South American

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Eau Claire County—Con.					Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County								
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY	All persons.....	3 969	5 991	3 222	6 911	438	581	129	36	5 162	3 625	5 777	5 319	985
	Ancestry specified.....	3 752	5 567	3 132	6 572	398	568	112	36	4 959	3 481	5 418	5 091	942
	Single ancestry.....	1 987	3 063	1 389	3 089	173	290	78	28	2 324	1 583	2 948	2 597	518
	Multiple ancestry.....	1 765	2 504	1 743	3 483	225	278	34	8	2 635	1 898	2 470	2 494	424
	Ancestry undeclassified or not reported.....	217	424	90	339	40	13	17	—	203	144	359	228	43
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported.....	7 938	11 982	6 444	13 822	876	1 162	258	72	10 324	7 250	11 554	10 638	1 970
	Arab.....	8	—	—	86	—	4	—	—	29	98	18	—	—
	Austrian.....	44	46	120	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
	Belgian.....	13	8	32	31	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	7	—
	Canadian.....	—	50	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
	Czech.....	43	8	78	55	—	—	—	—	76	136	55	75	12
	Danish.....	75	52	38	97	—	12	—	—	89	78	181	79	23
	Dutch.....	98	155	55	114	8	16	—	—	97	79	76	61	43
	English.....	402	421	277	729	55	85	6	—	409	311	483	454	122
	Finnish.....	8	84	23	26	—	5	—	—	21	24	9	16	—
	French (except Basque).....	154	259	196	375	29	61	22	—	373	217	272	364	51
	French Canadian.....	57	124	50	82	6	—	—	—	107	59	63	110	6
	German.....	1 896	3 223	1 765	3 698	243	347	53	8	2 799	2 144	2 547	2 674	412
	Greek.....	13	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	14	11	—
	Hungarian.....	13	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	16
	Irish.....	508	812	534	747	48	60	—	—	683	523	717	664	138
	Italian.....	84	143	21	96	11	—	—	—	43	15	86	49	7
	Lithuanian.....	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	10	35	—
	Norwegian.....	879	964	918	2 410	83	59	31	8	1 573	923	1 281	1 441	204
	Polish.....	224	358	110	286	17	63	6	—	353	245	403	243	101
	Portuguese.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian.....	—	15	25	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	10
	Scotch-Irish.....	38	51	42	109	12	34	—	—	36	31	49	124	26
	Scottish.....	79	61	25	75	12	—	6	—	59	24	54	20	20
Slovak.....	37	21	22	35	9	12	—	—	78	—	17	8	—	
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	93	—	
Swedish.....	378	237	196	354	12	43	—	—	300	154	136	357	52	
Swiss.....	63	66	50	47	11	15	—	—	56	39	48	42	4	
Ukrainian.....	15	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	
United States or American.....	33	103	85	122	10	—	6	—	118	38	180	147	20	
Welsh.....	20	47	15	45	—	—	—	—	10	7	9	37	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries.....	2 614	4 427	1 691	4 096	271	354	112	28	2 828	2 027	4 720	3 314	634	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American.....	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brazilian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peruvian.....	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.										Remainder of Eau Claire County			
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY														
All persons	4 240	2 712	3 397	6 823	1 030	5 991	2 156	6 911	306	4 243	4 082	2 432	3 549	
Ancestry specified	4 157	2 579	3 260	6 380	919	5 567	2 073	6 572	266	4 055	3 895	2 362	3 377	
Single ancestry	1 920	1 712	1 348	3 048	528	3 063	864	3 089	114	2 381	2 211	1 094	1 645	
Multiple ancestry	2 237	1 418	1 548	3 332	391	2 504	1 209	3 830	152	1 674	1 684	1 268	1 732	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	83	133	137	443	111	424	83	339	40	188	187	70	172	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	8 480	5 424	6 794	13 646	2 060	11 982	4 312	13 822	612	8 486	8 164	4 864	7 098	
Arab	16	4	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Austrian	36	19	44	34	—	46	64	86	—	5	20	38	86	
Belgian	16	27	13	34	—	16	32	—	—	2	9	—	—	
Canadian	14	6	—	22	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	57	44	36	84	7	50	21	31	6	33	60	56	47	
Danish	87	71	54	138	34	52	30	97	—	49	28	38	34	
Dutch	118	83	98	121	—	155	55	114	6	132	63	91	53	
English	422	273	356	692	57	421	215	729	38	316	270	302	365	
Finnish	27	—	8	50	—	84	16	26	—	8	2	25	33	
French (except Basque)	246	131	154	330	23	259	148	375	11	179	190	102	149	
French Canadian	24	13	57	34	7	124	34	82	6	34	79	42	38	
German	2 309	1 491	1 547	3 453	398	3 223	1 124	3 698	138	2 768	2 791	1 413	1 918	
Greek	7	5	13	29	—	25	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	
Hungarian	—	31	13	61	17	20	5	—	—	10	21	—	—	
Irish	539	364	417	936	148	812	309	747	48	498	345	329	491	
Italian	162	28	84	242	25	143	12	96	11	46	46	—	37	
Lithuanian	19	—	9	38	—	15	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	
Norwegian	1 252	697	777	1 350	193	964	662	2 410	54	660	931	618	1 037	
Polish	165	114	217	464	48	358	83	286	17	300	169	104	175	
Portuguese	4	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	39	11	—	64	—	15	25	—	7	—	4	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	44	7	38	68	—	51	42	109	6	26	7	12	—	
Scottish	103	77	71	133	8	61	75	75	6	46	56	64	38	
Slovak	35	—	30	68	—	21	16	35	9	33	14	—	40	
Subsaharan African	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	160	150	351	456	72	237	103	354	7	90	141	167	203	
Swiss	55	47	49	160	31	66	43	47	6	145	46	34	89	
Ukrainian	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	59	—	2	—	—	—	
United States or American	134	18	33	36	6	103	72	122	10	63	68	60	98	
Welsh	39	36	12	80	25	47	11	45	—	40	4	29	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	7	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	
Other ancestries	2 188	1 622	2 172	4 216	949	4 427	1 127	4 096	194	2 888	2 662	1 267	2 057	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														Remainder of Eau Claire County—Con.									
ANCESTRY																							
All persons																							
Ancestry specified																							
Single ancestry																							
Multiple ancestry																							
Ancestry unclassified or not reported																							
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																							
Total ancestries reported																							
Arab																							
Austrian																							
Belgian																							
Canadian																							
Czech																							
Danish																							
Dutch																							
English																							
Finnish																							
French (except Basque)																							
French Canadian																							
German																							
Greek																							
Hungarian																							
Irish																							
Italian																							
Lithuanian																							
Norwegian																							
Polish																							
Portuguese																							
Romanian																							
Russian																							
Scotch-Irish																							
Scottish																							
Slovak																							
Subsaharan African																							
Swedish																							
Swiss																							
Ukrainian																							
United States or American																							
Welsh																							
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)																							
Yugoslavian																							
Other ancestries																							
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																							
Dominican (Dominican Republic)																							
Central American																							
Costa Rican																							
Guatemalan																							
Honduran																							
Nicaraguan																							
Panamanian																							
Salvadoran																							
Central American, origin not specified																							
South American																							
Argentinean																							
Chilean																							
Colombian																							
Ecuadorian																							
Peruvian																							
Venezuelan																							
Other South American																							

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chippewa County				Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewa County			
	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Total	Chippewa Falls city	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	137 543	52 360	12 727	1 750	85 183	55 180	2 647	5 859	5 331	3 776
Native	135 016	52 013	12 646	1 693	83 003	53 266	2 590	5 817	5 273	3 762
Foreign born	2 527	347	81	57	2 180	1 914	57	42	58	14
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	391	107	53	—	284	210	—	15	38	—
Persons 5 years and over	127 633	48 498	11 794	1 617	79 135	51 346	2 450	5 407	4 943	3 515
In linguistically isolated households	1 016	116	53	—	900	667	—	15	38	—
Speak a language other than English	5 266	1 346	376	93	3 920	2 859	115	122	218	43
Do not speak English "very well"	2 303	420	123	46	1 883	1 413	49	46	78	11
Speak Spanish	955	347	113	6	608	374	13	32	76	9
Do not speak English "very well"	338	115	48	6	223	165	6	24	18	—
Linguistically isolated	34	18	18	—	16	14	—	8	10	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1 693	113	11	75	1 580	1 514	75	—	11	—
Do not speak English "very well"	1 142	54	11	40	1 088	1 056	40	—	11	—
Linguistically isolated	553	—	—	—	553	535	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	40 591	12 967	2 733	670	27 624	19 743	813	1 534	1 218	1 047
Preprimary school	2 576	920	193	61	1 656	1 097	87	166	71	65
Public school	1 817	700	140	36	1 117	706	56	109	34	38
Elementary or high school	23 687	9 805	1 967	490	13 882	8 125	573	1 048	860	808
Public school	20 926	8 491	1 586	420	12 435	7 288	503	857	677	698
College	14 328	2 242	573	119	12 086	10 521	153	320	287	174
Public college	13 881	2 072	525	109	11 809	10 328	143	295	259	170
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	82 531	33 195	8 437	969	49 336	30 536	1 598	3 561	3 590	2 325
Less than 9th grade	8 694	4 423	1 333	51	4 271	2 245	104	366	376	183
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 120	3 900	838	140	4 220	2 367	198	471	291	225
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32 148	14 639	3 421	490	17 509	9 971	795	1 754	1 455	1 080
Some college, no degree	12 814	4 207	1 138	159	8 607	5 821	241	380	572	287
Associate degree	6 844	2 449	606	72	4 395	2 842	133	267	275	233
Bachelor's degree	9 257	2 651	778	45	6 606	4 616	102	279	373	253
Graduate or professional degree	4 654	926	323	12	3 728	2 674	25	44	248	64
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.6	74.9	74.3	80.3	82.8	84.9	81.1	76.5	81.4	82.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.9	10.8	13.0	5.9	20.9	23.9	7.9	9.1	17.3	13.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	203	293	353	175	173	148	121	305	304	198
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 549	1 700	1 311	2 331	1 452	1 394	2 185	1 630	1 454	1 588
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 127	2 314	1 989	2 079	2 013	1 898	1 996	2 014	2 380	2 396
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	127 633	48 498	11 794	1 617	79 135	51 346	2 450	5 407	4 943	3 515
Same house	70 765	31 193	6 453	882	39 572	22 079	1 325	3 225	2 820	2 507
Different house in United States	55 663	17 216	5 303	708	38 447	28 210	1 098	2 161	2 107	1 008
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 754	1 512	332	469	13 242	10 634	618	249	113	115
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 382	11 064	3 612	86	7 318	3 298	230	1 493	1 543	553
Different MSA/PMSA	12 550	2 485	728	145	10 065	8 062	226	181	236	164
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 977	2 155	631	8	7 822	6 216	24	238	215	176
Abroad	1 205	89	38	27	1 116	1 057	27	21	16	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	83 557	20 023	12 727	1 750	63 534	55 180	2 205	4 493	5 231	291
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	53 145	13 330	7 942	1 305	39 815	34 211	1 645	3 316	3 574	94
Rural population	53 986	32 337	—	—	21 649	—	442	1 366	100	3 485
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	16 587	11 305	—	—	5 282	—	289	611	80	524
On farms	7 566	4 907	—	—	2 659	—	—	41	—	672
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	63 584	23 609	5 498	759	39 975	25 741	1 206	2 780	2 395	1 796
Car, truck, or van	53 929	19 950	5 048	718	33 979	21 517	1 093	2 620	2 209	1 432
Drove alone	47 713	17 489	4 427	660	30 224	19 072	1 016	2 338	1 975	1 304
Carpooled	6 216	2 461	621	58	3 755	2 445	77	282	234	128
Public transportation (including taxicab)	510	94	38	—	416	377	—	15	14	8
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	429	56	2	—	373	334	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	15	8	8	—	7	—	—	8	—	—
Walked	4 291	1 089	255	13	3 202	2 730	25	63	111	77
Other means	838	273	39	6	565	420	31	28	22	14
Worked at home	4 016	2 203	118	22	1 813	697	57	54	39	265
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.05
Average travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	17.6	13.7	16.6	15.5	14.2	19.2	15.2	14.0	17.9
DEPARTURE TIME FOR WORK:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 537	1 710	299	56	1 827	1 080	108	236	130	139
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 879	5 182	1 223	154	5 697	3 397	266	714	480	377
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	19 245	6 275	1 696	214	12 970	8 301	308	729	842	475
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 531	2 328	591	98	5 203	3 491	113	199	260	167
All other times	18 376	5 911	1 571	215	12 465	8 775	354	848	644	373
WORKED IN MSA OF RESIDENCE										
Worked in MSA of residence	58 998	21 807	5 246	729	37 191	24 129	1 139	2 638	2 292	1 584
Eau Claire city (pt.)	29 391	3 421	828	412	25 970	18 430	562	576	341	469
Altoona city	1 325	152	31	11	1 173	566	17	38	—	14
Remainder of Eau Claire County	6 901	625	129	102	6 276	2 643	153	124	52	91
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 532	385	64	79	1 147	684	98	71	7	37
Chippewa Falls city	10 324	8 556	3 621	98	1 768	1 242	191	1 513	1 669	541
Remainder of Chippewa County	9 525	8 668	573	27	857	564	118	316	223	432
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 586	1 802	252	30	2 784	1 612	67	142	103	212
Barran County	314	253	30	—	61	29	—	—	7	2
Clark County	289	182	—	—	107	28	6	—	—	—
Dunn County	807	343	53	6	464	298	6	16	19	168
Trempealeau County	602	34	—	—	568	160	—	—	—	3
Rusk County	275	224	—	—	51	39	—	8	—	—
Jackson County	85	21	8	—	64	38	—	—	8	2
Pierce County	44	10	—	—	34	27	—	—	—	3
Pepin County	62	—	—	—	62	47	—	—	—	—
Buffala County	309	13	—	—	296	156	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1 799	722	161	24	1 077	790	55	118	69	34

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewa County—Can.			Chippewa Falls city, Chippewa County						Eau Claire city (pt.), Chippewa County
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 876	500	5 182	2 661	5 192	291	3 359	500	724	1 750
Native	3 866	500	5 150	2 632	5 145	291	3 354	500	724	1 692
Foreign born	10	—	32	29	47	—	5	—	—	57
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	5	—	10	15	38	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 574	500	4 755	2 477	4 806	273	3 078	500	660	1 617
In linguistically isolated households	5	—	10	15	38	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	33	27	266	91	206	—	23	27	29	9
Do not speak English "very well"	12	—	84	31	78	—	4	—	10	4
Speak Spanish	8	—	62	16	69	—	8	—	20	—
Do not speak English "very well"	4	—	16	16	18	—	4	—	10	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	4
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	730	24	1 252	606	1 185	42	669	24	207	67
Preprimary school	63	—	56	35	71	—	61	—	26	6
Public school	56	—	45	35	34	—	54	—	17	3
Elementary or high school	517	24	877	466	841	23	467	24	146	49
Public school	421	—	774	375	665	22	385	—	139	42
College	150	—	319	105	273	19	141	—	35	11
Public college	128	—	293	105	247	19	119	—	35	10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 622	476	3 364	1 669	3 484	222	2 193	476	393	96
Less than 9th grade	349	412	168	243	373	20	244	412	41	5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	253	28	285	252	279	34	198	28	47	14
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 076	36	1 312	799	1 418	70	949	36	149	45
Some college, no degree	378	—	634	144	549	53	336	—	56	15
Associate degree	226	—	378	86	270	12	198	—	40	7
Bachelor's degree	263	—	467	120	357	29	221	—	51	4
Graduate or professional degree	77	—	120	25	238	4	47	—	9	1
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.0	7.6	86.5	70.3	81.3	75.7	79.8	7.6	77.6	80
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.0	—	17.4	8.7	17.1	14.9	12.2	—	15.3	5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	341	—	258	562	306	—	341	—	205	1
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 346	—	1 537	1 313	1 458	500	1 365	—	1 500	2 31
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 712	—	1 859	1 962	2 391	1 833	1 646	—	2 274	2 0
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 574	500	4 755	2 477	4 806	273	3 078	500	660	1 617
Same house	1 749	275	2 993	1 404	2 699	188	1 394	275	493	8
Different house in United States	1 817	225	1 762	1 052	2 098	85	1 676	225	167	4
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	142	—	129	77	113	—	142	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 116	—	1 246	837	1 534	67	1 047	—	127	—
Different MSA/PMSA	316	137	205	69	236	13	273	137	—	1
Not in an MSA/PMSA	241	88	182	69	215	5	214	88	40	—
Abroad	8	—	—	21	9	—	8	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 431	500	787	2 661	5 192	291	3 359	500	724	1 750
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 936	—	559	1 888	3 537	94	1 864	—	559	1 3
Rural population	445	—	4 395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	146	—	2 386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 733	—	2 775	1 106	2 329	99	1 578	—	386	7
Car, truck, or van	1 584	—	2 555	1 011	2 145	81	1 432	—	379	7
Drive alone	1 398	—	2 332	835	1 922	74	1 253	—	343	6
Carpooled	186	—	223	176	223	7	179	—	36	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7	—	—	15	14	2	7	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	89	—	52	36	111	12	89	—	7	—
Other means	11	—	40	6	22	—	11	—	—	—
Worked at home	42	—	128	38	37	4	39	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	—	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.05	1.07	—	1.05	1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	—	19.0	15.1	13.9	15.2	13.3	—	10.7	1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	68	—	229	95	125	7	65	—	7	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	383	—	667	323	473	11	343	—	73	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	521	—	779	302	819	23	451	—	101	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	163	—	343	62	248	23	151	—	107	—
All other times	556	—	629	286	627	31	529	—	98	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 650	—	2 606	1 041	2 228	99	1 502	—	376	—
Eau Claire city (pt.)	231	—	490	211	334	27	201	—	55	—
Altaona city	7	—	27	16	—	—	7	—	8	—
Remainder of Eau Claire County	29	—	56	45	52	3	29	—	—	—
Eau Claire city (pt.)	32	—	75	—	7	5	32	—	20	—
Chippewa Falls city	1 118	—	1 453	684	1 620	58	1 007	—	252	—
Remainder of Chippewa County	233	—	505	85	215	6	226	—	41	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	83	—	169	65	101	—	76	—	10	—
Barran County	23	—	—	—	7	—	23	—	—	—
Clark County	7	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunn County	26	—	24	8	19	—	26	—	—	—
Trempealeau County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rusk County	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Pierce County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepin County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffala County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	27	—	119	57	67	—	27	—	10	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County									
	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	897	3 198	139	3 485	517	—	4 458	5 002	4 585	6 437
Native	897	3 185	128	3 471	512	—	4 426	4 978	4 531	6 408
Foreign born	—	13	11	14	5	—	32	24	54	29
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	4	14	—
Persons 5 years and over	833	2 930	137	3 242	496	—	4 095	4 661	4 244	5 913
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	6	21	—
Speak a language other than English	22	31	12	43	10	—	237	89	144	101
Do not speak English "very well"	3	15	—	11	8	—	74	20	37	29
Speak Spanish	7	16	7	9	—	—	42	21	26	67
Do not speak English "very well"	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	7	8	23
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	5	3
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	143	928	33	1 005	61	—	1 045	1 430	1 136	1 633
Preprimary school	26	131	—	65	2	—	30	65	69	92
Public school	20	74	—	38	2	—	28	59	50	84
Elementary or high school	83	582	19	785	50	—	731	1 161	966	1 279
Public school	83	482	12	676	36	—	635	965	870	1 193
College	34	215	14	155	9	—	284	204	101	262
Public college	34	190	12	151	9	—	258	193	93	243
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	629	1 892	106	2 103	429	—	2 971	3 018	2 877	3 917
Less than 9th grade	53	123	3	163	105	—	127	504	602	477
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	58	219	12	191	55	—	238	430	417	585
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	305	955	37	1 010	127	—	1 163	1 358	1 194	1 875
Some college, no degree	82	236	23	234	42	—	578	305	312	450
Associate degree	61	181	5	221	28	—	338	206	147	183
Bachelor's degree	57	159	16	224	42	—	416	154	140	264
Graduate or professional degree	13	19	10	60	30	—	111	61	65	83
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.4	81.9	85.8	83.2	62.7	—	87.7	69.1	64.6	72.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.1	9.4	24.5	13.5	16.8	—	17.7	7.1	7.1	8.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	110	—	204	—	—	276	305	388	366
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 680	1 862	1 200	1 663	—	—	1 542	1 883	2 038	1 931
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 875	2 043	2 000	2 418	2 073	—	1 753	2 890	2 838	2 706
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	833	2 930	137	3 242	496	—	4 095	4 661	4 244	5 913
Same house	443	1 821	121	2 319	355	—	2 500	3 319	3 001	3 977
Different house in United States	390	1 109	9	923	141	—	1 595	1 340	1 238	1 933
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	149	172	—	115	—	—	129	20	25	42
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	144	656	9	486	69	—	1 119	1 064	797	1 345
Different MSA/PMSA	81	112	—	151	45	—	205	116	152	378
Not in an MSA/PMSA	16	169	—	171	27	—	142	140	264	168
Abroad	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	3
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	455	1 832	39	—	72	—	63	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	340	1 428	37	—	72	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	442	1 366	100	3 485	445	—	4 395	5 002	4 585	6 437
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	289	611	80	524	146	—	2 386	1 801	1 596	2 351
On farms	—	41	—	672	—	—	214	782	812	884
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	447	1 674	66	1 697	155	—	2 389	2 174	1 777	2 790
By car, truck, or van	375	1 609	64	1 351	152	—	2 176	1 653	1 280	2 229
Drove alone	356	1 503	53	1 230	145	—	1 989	1 407	1 020	1 936
Carpooled	19	106	11	121	7	—	187	246	260	293
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	7	18
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	7	16
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	12	27	—	65	—	—	45	118	146	165
Other means	25	22	—	14	—	—	40	23	18	29
Worked at home	35	16	2	261	3	—	128	376	326	349
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	1.04	1.12	1.05	1.02	—	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.08
Average travel time to work (minutes)	23.9	15.2	16.9	18.1	14.8	—	20.4	21.3	20.1	19.7
DEPARTURE TIME FOR WORK										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	52	141	5	132	3	—	222	142	124	256
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	112	391	7	366	40	—	594	411	342	620
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	94	427	23	452	70	—	678	493	374	701
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	15	137	12	144	12	—	236	208	218	257
All other times	139	562	17	342	27	—	531	544	393	607
Worked in MSA of residence	410	1 597	64	1 485	148	—	2 230	2 078	1 479	2 617
Eau Claire city (pt.)	150	365	7	442	30	—	435	211	67	186
Aitona city	6	22	—	14	—	—	19	14	2	17
Remainder of Eau Claire County	51	79	—	88	—	—	56	38	15	29
Eau Claire city (pt.)	19	71	—	32	—	—	55	23	10	7
Chippewa Falls city	93	829	49	483	111	—	1 201	563	132	815
Remainder of Chippewa County	91	231	8	426	7	—	464	1 229	1 253	1 563
Worked outside MSA of residence	37	77	2	212	7	—	159	96	298	173
Barron County	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	4	13
Clark County	6	—	—	—	7	—	12	37	110	2
Dunn County	—	8	—	168	—	—	24	14	4	4
Trempealeau County	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	16
Rusk County	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	2	84	68
Jackson County	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	—	2
Pierce County	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	—
Peppin County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffalo County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Worked elsewhere	31	61	2	34	—	—	109	27	87	68

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County							
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 455	5 710	3 013	3 678	6 269	3 792	5 899	1 330	4 899	3 510
Native	3 437	5 701	3 000	3 670	6 184	3 744	5 327	1 312	4 845	3 474
Foreign born	18	9	13	8	85	48	572	18	54	136
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	10	11	—	—	7	6	74	—	15	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 208	5 328	2 814	3 432	5 745	3 432	5 260	1 249	4 582	3 208
In linguistically isolated households	10	11	—	—	18	22	205	—	40	—
Speak a language other than English	71	117	72	90	166	144	676	28	118	1
Do not speak English "very well"	20	34	23	21	30	44	459	—	56	—
Speak Spanish	9	24	23	38	66	32	14	6	20	—
Do not speak English "very well"	2	7	—	12	12	18	14	—	16	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	8	25	55	560	4	40	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	18	26	418	—	27	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	18	22	168	—	27	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	855	1 295	724	1 043	1 631	1 070	1 632	315	1 376	1 100
Preprimary school	46	140	33	81	159	126	125	30	124	10
Public school	40	129	29	45	128	101	95	20	56	—
Elementary or high school	702	990	568	750	1 066	719	1 094	180	885	60
Public school	683	850	500	690	923	639	961	180	791	60
College	107	165	123	212	406	225	413	105	367	30
Public college	101	154	118	208	398	214	393	90	340	30
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 181	3 666	2 026	2 328	3 862	2 327	3 273	871	3 277	2 000
Less than 9th grade	291	591	135	179	308	109	469	67	106	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	310	407	131	201	352	188	433	21	151	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	966	1 738	836	928	1 596	1 010	1 196	338	898	30
Same college, no degree	288	360	363	331	691	316	561	164	673	30
Associate degree	134	267	139	251	370	208	260	156	188	20
Bachelor's degree	151	205	262	283	414	292	293	98	786	50
Graduate or professional degree	41	98	160	155	131	204	61	27	475	30
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.4	72.8	86.9	83.7	82.9	87.2	72.4	89.9	92.2	97.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.8	8.3	20.8	18.8	14.1	21.3	10.8	14.4	38.5	45.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	278	267	116	25	342	104	505	216	268	10
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 004	1 628	1 574	1 241	1 494	1 536	1 863	1 042	1 331	120
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 588	2 584	2 097	2 263	1 940	2 397	2 399	1 938	1 929	170
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 208	5 328	2 814	3 432	5 745	3 432	5 260	1 249	4 582	3 208
Same house	2 071	3 931	1 962	2 314	2 809	1 893	2 002	517	2 760	1 100
Different house in United States	1 132	1 395	852	1 107	2 910	1 492	2 986	732	1 782	200
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	26	33	370	444	902	848	1 574	299	782	70
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	699	978	219	350	993	243	400	103	328	30
Different MSA/PMSA	140	232	109	184	571	227	665	194	466	40
Not in an MSA/PMSA	267	152	154	129	444	174	347	136	206	40
Abroad	5	2	—	11	26	47	272	—	40	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	3 085	581	270	5 868	3 625	5 777	1 274	4 899	3 300
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	2 206	533	128	4 161	3 022	3 208	666	4 335	1 900
Rural population	3 455	2 625	2 432	3 408	401	167	122	56	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 095	426	596	561	125	22	88	43	—	—
On farms	616	886	103	256	—	26	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 462	2 721	1 464	1 869	2 961	1 917	2 446	792	2 323	1 700
Car, truck, or van	1 178	2 117	1 398	1 713	2 785	1 839	2 162	752	2 113	1 600
Drove alone	996	1 767	1 291	1 567	2 579	1 660	1 845	705	1 840	1 400
Carpooled	182	350	107	146	206	179	317	47	273	100
Public transportation (including taxicab)	13	8	6	—	11	9	47	—	14	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	13	8	6	—	11	9	40	—	14	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	64	179	23	24	56	14	196	5	86	—
Other means	20	37	7	8	33	12	28	—	20	—
Worked at home	187	380	30	124	76	43	13	35	90	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.03	1.07	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.3	15.1	19.2	17.4	15.9	14.4	14.9	14.0	12.0	15.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	113	165	69	92	106	77	140	52	72	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	311	611	335	270	418	370	323	126	269	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	413	640	494	696	1 104	709	665	300	1 073	70
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	111	289	209	219	356	242	358	59	355	30
All other times	327	636	327	468	901	476	947	220	464	30
Worked in MSA of residence	1 170	2 554	1 394	1 788	2 838	1 828	2 276	731	2 208	1 500
Eau Claire city (pt.)	69	219	809	1 214	1 902	1 304	1 380	541	1 879	1 300
Altoona city	9	7	42	88	363	15	49	21	66	—
Remainder of Eau Claire County	15	23	187	322	311	194	526	103	149	—
Eau Claire city (pt.)	11	14	126	65	72	71	91	28	32	—
Chippewa Falls city	146	415	165	70	129	173	141	21	60	—
Remainder of Chippewa County	920	1 876	65	29	61	71	89	17	22	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	292	167	70	81	123	89	170	61	115	—
Barron County	139	62	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—
Clark County	4	4	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—
Dunn County	9	53	9	17	16	35	8	5	34	—
Trempealeau County	2	6	14	17	21	14	9	6	21	—
Rusk County	55	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	—
Pierce County	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
Pepin County	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—
Buffalo County	—	3	—	14	—	—	86	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	81	37	47	27	62	25	61	50	38	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Eau Claire County—Con.					Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County				
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 969	5 991	3 222	6 911	438	581	129	36	5 162	3 625
Native born	3 834	5 690	3 170	6 728	427	581	129	36	5 140	3 577
Foreign born	135	301	52	183	11	—	—	—	22	48
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	38	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	6
Persons 5 years and over	3 716	5 674	2 971	6 375	419	560	129	15	4 788	3 279
Linguistically isolated households	—	124	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	22
Speak a language other than English	181	367	66	243	6	21	11	—	117	130
Do not speak English "very well"	44	239	25	143	6	—	—	—	29	36
Speak Spanish	21	28	11	21	—	10	—	—	54	18
Do not speak English "very well"	13	15	6	13	—	—	—	—	22	10
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	73	267	20	154	—	—	—	—	7	55
Do not speak English "very well"	14	214	13	116	—	—	—	—	7	26
Linguistically isolated	—	114	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	22
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 311	3 252	991	1 781	129	142	37	—	1 468	1 031
Elementary school	52	73	91	189	13	4	—	—	104	126
Public school	34	49	61	142	13	—	—	—	57	101
Elementary or high school	494	508	597	1 208	111	103	31	—	990	691
Public school	444	407	550	1 085	105	89	31	—	941	617
College	765	2 671	303	384	5	35	6	—	374	214
Public college	705	2 632	303	364	5	35	6	—	370	203
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 252	2 262	1 853	4 448	280	423	93	8	3 286	2 208
Less than 9th grade	107	130	159	305	34	36	12	—	164	109
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	73	189	133	379	31	11	12	—	322	183
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	521	769	616	1 769	102	141	41	8	1 207	942
Some college, no degree	444	493	343	835	52	75	11	—	707	316
Associate degree	205	181	208	482	23	36	5	—	351	208
Bachelor's degree	514	333	267	484	28	83	6	—	398	272
Graduate or professional degree	388	167	127	194	10	41	6	—	137	178
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.0	85.9	84.2	84.6	76.8	88.9	74.2	100.0	85.2	86.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.1	22.1	21.3	15.2	13.6	29.3	12.9	—	16.3	20.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	192	104	415	457	—	—	—	2 000	102	109
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 032	748	1 506	1 478	1 902	1 606	923	—	1 547	1 596
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 867	2 052	1 693	1 817	1 385	1 679	1 091	—	2 019	2 397
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 716	5 674	2 971	6 375	419	560	129	15	4 788	3 279
Same house	1 283	1 484	1 298	3 500	243	209	78	8	3 294	1 836
Different house in United States	2 419	4 003	1 638	2 773	176	351	51	7	1 494	1 396
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	780	868	606	1 434	82	178	28	—	858	810
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	306	233	366	473	18	76	—	7	229	204
Different MSA/PMSA	598	1 631	386	384	47	27	—	—	214	227
Not in an MSA/PMSA	735	1 271	280	482	29	70	23	—	193	155
Abroad	14	187	35	102	—	—	—	—	—	47
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 914	5 991	2 372	6 911	306	581	129	36	5 162	3 625
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 981	2 840	1 500	4 887	113	533	26	—	4 584	3 022
Rural population	55	—	850	—	132	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	461	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 048	3 102	1 623	3 086	211	284	52	15	2 659	1 810
Car, truck, or van	1 796	2 314	1 498	2 737	195	265	46	8	2 513	1 732
Drove alone	1 617	2 059	1 298	2 426	165	254	46	8	2 253	1 580
Carpooled	179	255	200	311	30	11	—	—	260	152
Public transportation (including taxicab)	25	31	18	94	—	—	—	—	36	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	25	24	13	94	—	—	—	—	36	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	208	568	27	166	—	5	—	—	56	14
Other means	7	110	6	58	5	—	—	—	5	12
Worked at home	12	79	74	31	11	14	6	7	49	43
Minutes per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.4	13.5	14.1	16.6	13.6	19.2	12.3	12.0	16.2	14.4
DEPARTURE TIME FOR WORK										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	90	70	76	138	15	22	—	—	203	77
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	220	279	260	623	26	59	11	—	462	348
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	770	662	491	1 046	83	125	23	8	889	653
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	361	364	231	375	24	36	—	—	326	242
All other times	595	1 648	491	873	52	28	12	—	730	447
Worked in MSA of residence	1 876	2 880	1 511	2 939	209	263	52	15	2 545	1 726
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 428	2 296	1 053	2 134	146	168	40	15	1 757	1 239
Altoona city	69	31	13	67	22	10	6	—	69	15
Remainder of Eau Claire County	231	415	343	416	27	14	6	—	243	182
Eau Claire city (pt.)	42	50	45	75	14	21	—	—	151	58
Chippewa Falls city	70	62	34	192	—	22	—	—	229	161
Remainder of Chippewa County	36	26	23	55	—	28	—	—	96	71
Worked outside MSA of residence	172	222	112	147	2	21	—	—	114	84
Barren County	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
Clark County	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	35
Dunn County	29	30	46	50	2	—	—	—	12	14
Rempeleeau County	8	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	5	—
Rusk County	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pierce County	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repin County	19	—	15	13	—	—	—	—	—	6
Buffalo County	20	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Worked elsewhere	58	175	32	57	—	21	—	—	52	25

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.									
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 777	5 319	985	4 240	2 712	3 397	6 823	1 030	5 991	2 191
Native	5 205	5 139	975	4 186	2 617	3 276	6 597	965	5 690	2 112
Foreign born	572	180	10	54	95	121	226	65	301	89
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	74	37	—	15	5	—	5	21	38	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 138	4 945	915	4 004	2 458	3 151	6 664	965	5 674	1 991
In linguistically isolated households	205	128	—	40	20	—	9	72	124	—
Speak a language other than English	676	307	16	118	112	166	373	159	367	—
Da not speak English "very well"	459	134	—	56	72	37	95	88	239	—
Speak Spanish	14	69	—	20	25	21	66	17	28	—
Da not speak English "very well"	14	14	—	16	19	13	23	—	15	—
Linguistically isolated	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	560	89	4	40	74	58	100	86	267	—
Da not speak English "very well"	418	74	—	27	53	7	31	70	214	—
Linguistically isolated	168	74	—	27	20	—	—	63	114	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 594	1 318	225	1 228	860	1 109	4 486	473	3 252	604
Preprimary school	125	86	30	110	92	39	63	7	73	—
Public school	95	66	20	42	49	27	19	7	49	—
Elementary or high school	1 069	812	105	824	506	399	281	133	508	40
Public school	936	686	105	730	461	373	254	133	407	31
College	400	420	90	294	262	671	4 142	333	2 671	2
Public college	380	413	81	267	262	652	4 118	320	2 632	2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 203	3 606	638	2 860	1 589	1 888	2 131	465	2 262	1 202
Less than 9th grade	462	299	46	74	67	107	223	73	130	1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	427	329	7	115	88	68	98	39	189	1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 180	1 210	202	752	319	445	412	87	769	4
Some college, no degree	543	699	140	598	256	403	355	136	493	2
Associate degree	260	426	137	140	171	179	122	14	181	1
Bachelor's degree	278	370	79	720	432	407	494	55	333	1
Graduate or professional degree	53	273	27	461	256	279	427	61	167	1
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.2	82.6	91.7	93.4	90.2	90.7	84.9	75.9	85.9	82.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.3	17.8	16.6	41.3	43.3	36.3	43.2	24.9	22.1	25.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	511	331	210	193	81	207	5	88	104	3
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 863	1 497	922	1 324	1 283	989	769	1 933	748	1 404
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 387	1 402	1 870	2 061	1 559	1 654	1 480	909	2 052	1 604
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 138	4 945	915	4 004	2 458	3 151	6 664	965	5 674	1 991
Same house	1 922	2 553	293	2 517	660	832	1 542	339	1 484	8
Different house in United States	2 944	2 263	622	1 447	1 750	2 305	4 977	588	4 003	1 181
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 540	1 131	273	725	678	732	668	156	868	5
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	392	295	60	222	256	302	313	66	233	1
Different MSA/PMSA	665	411	153	366	462	559	2 483	207	1 631	2
Not in an MSA/PMSA	347	426	136	134	354	712	1 513	159	1 271	2
Abroad	272	129	—	40	48	14	145	38	187	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 777	5 319	985	4 240	2 712	3 397	6 823	1 030	5 991	2 191
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 208	3 995	461	4 052	1 595	1 722	1 568	272	2 840	1 304
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 377	2 256	578	2 009	1 364	1 724	2 841	365	3 102	1 004
Car, truck, or van	2 093	1 946	545	1 822	1 285	1 493	1 387	216	2 314	9
Drove alone	1 781	1 688	498	1 589	1 152	1 368	1 225	194	2 059	8
Carpooled	312	258	47	233	133	125	162	22	255	1
Public transportation (including taxicab)	47	40	—	14	17	25	54	—	31	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	40	33	—	14	17	25	37	—	24	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	196	127	5	70	6	187	1 173	130	568	—
Other means	28	53	—	20	12	7	85	19	110	—
Worked at home	13	90	28	83	44	12	142	—	79	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	13.6	15.5	11.6	16.3	14.9	10.3	9.6	13.5	14.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	140	98	38	58	58	90	40	13	70	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	308	287	95	224	135	199	164	13	279	1
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	650	792	198	967	621	649	565	60	662	3
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	344	329	43	281	243	276	372	61	364	1
All other times	922	660	176	396	263	498	1 558	218	1 648	3
Worked in MSA of residence	2 212	2 132	529	1 907	1 243	1 564	2 613	352	2 880	9
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 322	1 668	383	1 617	1 035	1 190	2 365	312	2 296	7
Altaona city	49	102	21	52	24	64	32	—	31	—
Remainder of Eau Claire County	520	140	72	124	50	184	83	29	415	1
Eau Claire city (pt.)	91	81	21	32	26	27	18	5	50	—
Chippewa Falls city	141	97	15	60	81	70	72	6	62	—
Remainder of Chippewa County	89	44	17	22	27	29	43	—	26	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	165	124	49	102	121	160	228	13	222	—
Barron County	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	—	7	—
Clark County	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	10	—
Dunn County	8	38	5	34	13	23	26	—	30	—
Trempealeau County	9	11	—	21	44	8	7	—	—	—
Rusk County	—	6	—	—	5	10	13	—	—	—
Jackson County	6	7	—	10	4	—	6	—	—	—
Pierce County	—	—	—	6	—	15	—	—	—	—
Pepin County	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Buffalo County	81	—	—	—	33	20	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	61	62	44	31	16	58	164	6	175	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.		Remainder of Eau Claire County						
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	6 911	306	4 243	4 082	2 432	3 549	6 233	167	122
Native	6 728	300	4 209	4 064	2 419	3 541	6 148	167	122
Foreign born	183	6	34	18	13	8	85	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	—	49	18	—	—	7	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 375	287	3 898	3 784	2 254	3 303	5 730	153	122
In linguistically isolated households	47	—	193	22	—	—	18	—	—
Speak a language other than English	243	6	431	105	51	79	166	14	—
Do not speak English "very well"	143	6	282	47	23	21	30	8	—
Speak Spanish	21	—	24	9	13	38	66	14	—
Do not speak English "very well"	13	—	8	7	—	12	12	8	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	154	—	—	8	—	8	25	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	116	—	—	5	—	—	18	—	—
Linguistically isolated	47	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 781	75	984	1 050	582	1 006	1 631	39	38
Preprimary school	189	13	34	70	29	81	159	—	—
Public school	142	13	31	50	29	45	128	—	—
Elementary or high school	1 208	57	834	840	465	719	1 066	28	25
Public school	1 085	57	711	817	411	659	923	22	25
College	384	5	116	140	88	206	406	11	13
Public college	364	5	110	132	83	202	398	11	13
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	4 448	199	2 613	2 543	1 603	2 235	3 854	119	70
Less than 9th grade	305	14	614	382	99	167	308	—	7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	379	12	391	309	120	189	352	5	6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 769	71	1 103	1 186	695	887	1 588	68	16
Some college, no degree	835	52	253	297	288	320	691	—	18
Associate degree	482	17	110	140	103	246	370	—	—
Bachelor's degree	484	23	100	179	179	277	414	20	15
Graduate or professional degree	194	10	42	50	119	149	131	26	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.6	86.9	61.5	72.8	86.3	84.1	82.9	95.8	81.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	16.6	5.4	9.0	18.6	19.1	14.1	38.7	32.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	457	—	456	232	130	25	317	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 478	2 000	2 136	1 869	1 557	1 254	1 494	969	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 817	1 026	2 649	2 370	2 145	2 300	1 940	—	3 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	6 375	287	3 898	3 784	2 254	3 303	5 730	153	122
Same house	3 500	155	2 393	2 658	1 753	2 236	2 801	57	80
Different house in United States	2 773	132	1 501	1 126	501	1 056	2 903	96	42
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 434	42	41	149	192	416	902	38	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	473	18	847	622	143	350	986	39	8
Different MSA/PMSA	384	43	316	193	82	184	571	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	482	29	297	162	84	106	444	19	—
Abroad	102	—	4	—	—	11	26	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	6 911	306	—	—	—	141	5 832	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 887	113	—	—	—	102	4 161	—	—
Rural population	—	—	4 243	4 082	2 432	3 408	401	167	122
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	1 587	1 055	596	561	125	22	88
On farms	—	—	532	1 037	103	256	—	26	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	3 086	162	1 517	1 880	1 180	1 817	2 946	107	69
Car, truck, or van	2 737	146	1 098	1 349	1 133	1 667	2 777	107	69
Drive alone	2 426	123	929	1 188	1 037	1 521	2 571	80	64
Carpooled	311	23	169	161	96	146	206	27	5
Public transportation (including taxicab)	94	—	5	2	6	—	11	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	94	—	5	2	6	—	11	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	166	—	128	146	18	24	56	—	—
Other means	58	5	36	21	7	8	33	—	—
Worked at home	31	11	250	362	16	118	69	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.17	1.04
Average travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	14.2	21.3	20.8	19.2	17.6	16.0	14.3	15.2
DEPARTURE TIME FOR WORK									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	138	5	106	116	47	92	106	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	623	21	280	310	276	259	418	22	15
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 046	66	336	490	369	673	1 096	56	15
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	375	18	141	185	173	219	356	—	14
All other times	873	41	404	417	299	456	901	29	25
Worked in MSA of residence	2 939	162	1 250	1 656	1 131	1 736	2 823	102	64
Eau Claire city (pt.)	2 134	123	207	530	1 174	1 174	1 887	65	58
Altoona city	67	17	12	38	32	82	363	—	—
Remainder of Eau Claire County	416	10	951	935	173	316	311	12	6
Eau Claire city (pt.)	75	12	10	48	105	65	72	13	—
Chippewa Falls city	192	—	10	62	143	70	129	12	—
Remainder of Chippewa County	55	—	60	43	37	29	61	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	147	—	267	224	49	81	123	5	5
Barron County	—	—	3	—	—	6	8	—	—
Clark County	—	—	60	9	—	—	8	—	—
Dunn County	50	—	4	4	9	17	16	—	—
Trempealeau County	27	—	127	154	14	17	21	—	—
Rusk County	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	—
Jackson County	—	—	22	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pierce County	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pepin County	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Buffalo County	—	—	—	2	—	14	—	—	5
Worked elsewhere	57	—	51	44	26	27	62	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Eau Claire County—Con.								
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	345	659	804	572	—	1 066	—	132	5 59
Native	337	659	798	558	—	1 045	—	127	5 54
Foreign born	8	—	6	14	—	21	—	5	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	334	578	767	565	—	972	—	132	5 15
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	12	—	33	15	—	29	—	—	1
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	6	15	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	90	148	251	202	—	327	—	54	1 42
Preprimary school	—	14	11	13	—	55	—	—	5
Public school	—	14	5	7	—	42	—	—	5
Elementary or high school	75	61	169	95	—	189	—	54	1 12
Public school	75	61	144	71	—	167	—	48	1 01
College	15	73	71	94	—	83	—	—	24
Public college	9	73	71	53	—	83	—	—	24
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	233	417	495	364	—	624	—	81	3 54
Less than 9th grade	21	32	14	—	—	35	—	20	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14	36	19	5	—	45	—	19	34
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	136	146	69	76	—	200	—	31	1 33
Some college, no degree	24	75	106	41	—	141	—	—	53
Associate degree	19	48	29	26	—	95	—	6	34
Bachelor's degree	19	66	124	107	—	85	—	5	46
Graduate or professional degree	—	14	134	109	—	23	—	—	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.0	83.7	93.3	98.6	—	87.2	—	51.9	81
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.2	19.2	52.1	59.3	—	17.3	—	6.2	18
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	233	636	327	—	—	618	—	—	18
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 867	1 354	1 412	2 000	—	1 550	—	1 714	1 32
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 038	909	2 318	2 978	—	1 732	—	2 357	2 11
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	334	578	767	565	—	972	—	132	5 15
Some house	224	243	453	451	—	441	—	88	3 61
Different house in United States	110	335	296	114	—	531	—	44	1 58
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	26	57	94	48	—	93	—	40	47
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	43	106	109	4	—	214	—	—	54
Different MSA/PMSA	41	100	34	39	—	156	—	4	28
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	72	59	23	—	68	—	—	27
Abroad	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	289	659	644	517	—	216	—	—	5
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	205	283	386	259	—	167	—	—	4
Rural population	56	—	160	55	—	850	—	132	5 54
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	43	—	28	—	—	461	—	18	68
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	64
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	214	314	372	324	—	566	—	49	2 87
Car, truck, or van	207	291	333	303	—	529	—	49	2 52
Drove alone	207	251	302	249	—	470	—	42	2 24
Carpooled	—	40	31	54	—	59	—	7	30
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	16	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	7	7	26	—	—	29	—	—	23
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.07	1.05	1.11	—	1.06	—	1.08	1.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9.9	14.3	11.9	11.6	—	13.7	—	11.6	21
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	14	14	—	—	—	46	—	10	15
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	31	45	17	21	—	91	—	5	51
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	102	106	158	121	—	164	—	17	94
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	16	74	67	85	—	50	—	6	32
All other times	44	68	104	97	—	186	—	11	64
Worked in MSA of residence	202	301	352	312	—	516	—	47	2 57
Eau Claire city (pt.)	158	262	278	238	—	287	—	23	1 72
Altoona city	—	14	8	5	—	6	—	5	4
Remainder of Eau Claire County	31	25	51	47	—	188	—	17	57
Eau Claire city (pt.)	7	—	—	15	—	29	—	2	5
Chippewa Falls city	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Chippewa County	—	—	5	7	—	6	—	—	4
Worked outside MSA of residence	12	13	20	12	—	50	—	2	30
Barron County	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Clark County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunn County	—	—	—	6	—	29	—	2	—
Trempealeau County	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rusk County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pierce County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepin County	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffalo County	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	10
Worked elsewhere	6	7	14	—	—	14	—	—	3

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewa County			Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewa County				
		Total	Chippewa Falls city	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	105 381	39 171	9 968	1 138	66 210	43 810	1 855	4 417	4 144	2 775	
in labor force	68 967	25 474	5 969	801	43 493	27 941	1 279	3 062	2 588	1 965	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.4	65.0	59.9	70.4	65.7	63.8	68.9	69.3	62.5	70.8	
Civilian labor force	68 807	25 439	5 958	801	43 368	27 843	1 279	3 052	2 577	1 965	
Employed	64 513	23 870	5 549	770	40 643	26 191	1 228	2 805	2 420	1 840	
Unemployed	4 294	1 569	409	31	2 725	1 652	51	247	157	125	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	6.9	3.9	6.3	5.9	4.0	8.1	6.1	6.4	
Not in labor force	36 414	13 697	3 999	337	22 717	15 869	576	1 355	1 556	810	
Institutionalized persons	2 504	1 218	797	-	1 286	1 008	-	80	-	91	
Enrolled in school	7 279	1 658	375	46	5 621	4 633	61	217	166	117	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	14 690	6 002	1 761	111	8 688	5 975	223	598	907	245	
Females 16 years and over	55 200	20 052	5 419	603	35 148	23 842	958	2 289	2 294	1 391	
in labor force	32 082	11 380	2 897	380	20 702	13 767	581	1 437	1 230	833	
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.1	56.8	53.5	63.0	58.9	57.7	60.6	62.8	53.6	59.9	
Civilian labor force	32 046	11 379	2 897	380	20 667	13 732	581	1 437	1 230	833	
Employed	30 289	10 816	2 717	367	19 473	12 960	568	1 314	1 175	793	
Unemployed	1 757	563	180	13	1 194	772	13	123	55	40	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	4.9	6.2	3.4	5.8	5.6	2.2	8.6	4.5	4.8	
With own children under 6 years	8 301	3 301	763	137	5 000	3 155	197	486	337	213	
In labor force	5 393	2 242	513	51	3 151	1 939	84	386	202	146	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 201	3 683	809	175	5 518	3 111	229	404	324	312	
In labor force	7 459	2 963	658	163	4 496	2 562	204	332	262	233	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11 848	4 689	1 090	192	7 159	4 492	268	611	440	313	
All parents present in household in labor force	7 174	3 025	727	57	4 149	2 508	95	453	261	206	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	22 901	9 716	1 870	466	13 185	7 506	574	943	842	793	
All parents present in household in labor force	16 892	7 217	1 398	320	9 675	5 516	393	741	634	520	
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 636	2 998	623	113	6 638	4 828	156	386	239	258	
Not enrolled in school	1 581	654	172	12	927	541	29	76	76	52	
Unemployed or not in labor force	530	168	37	5	362	205	15	14	16	22	
Not high school graduate	492	183	60	-	309	114	10	20	35	14	
Employed	214	85	37	-	125	40	-	20	19	4	
Unemployed	51	29	7	-	26	13	7	-	7	2	
Not in labor force	227	69	16	-	158	61	3	-	9	8	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 513	23 870	5 549	770	40 643	26 191	1 228	2 805	2 420	1 840	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 694	1 715	461	37	3 979	2 644	56	161	290	117	
Professional specialty occupations	8 669	2 454	790	36	6 215	4 453	79	244	383	190	
Technicians and related support occupations	2 172	755	180	24	1 417	990	35	142	88	64	
Sales occupations	7 272	1 932	501	88	5 340	3 689	138	316	204	129	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 028	2 882	764	118	6 146	4 309	178	442	362	192	
Private household occupations	150	58	17	-	92	81	-	-	9	2	
Protective service occupations	724	213	52	6	511	356	13	27	26	21	
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 796	3 601	962	94	6 195	4 098	149	467	371	196	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 885	2 547	66	10	1 338	206	10	46	17	338	
Machine production, craft, and repair occupations	6 372	2 869	596	133	3 503	1 968	239	315	256	228	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 871	2 383	635	98	2 488	1 488	134	365	208	192	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 995	1 349	258	51	1 646	836	92	159	102	105	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 885	1 112	267	75	1 773	1 073	105	121	104	66	
Construction	3 153	1 276	267	41	1 877	1 069	68	127	119	93	
Manufacturing	11 809	6 129	1 611	172	5 680	3 539	272	880	638	425	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 971	1 350	247	91	2 621	1 502	140	136	122	105	
Wholesale and retail trade	15 637	4 660	1 148	199	10 977	7 524	290	676	455	287	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 660	702	170	20	1 958	1 242	53	85	74	65	
Business and repair services	2 052	566	144	12	1 486	885	24	108	54	44	
Professional and related services	16 913	5 241	1 497	173	11 672	8 106	262	596	746	359	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 513	23 870	5 549	770	40 643	26 191	1 228	2 805	2 420	1 840	
Private wage and salary workers	47 912	17 294	4 263	643	30 618	19 823	986	2 274	1 865	1 239	
Government workers	9 922	3 174	937	96	6 748	4 948	148	406	424	254	
Local government workers	4 876	1 726	532	47	3 150	2 206	84	197	245	141	
Self-employed workers	6 085	3 068	316	31	3 017	1 340	89	116	123	323	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	76 750	27 246	6 372	868	49 504	32 910	1 356	3 208	2 785	2 069	
usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 853	20 485	4 831	632	33 368	21 212	999	2 352	2 081	1 561	
50 to 52 weeks	37 342	14 908	3 570	510	22 434	13 560	765	1 699	1 592	1 190	
40 to 49 weeks	5 813	2 171	494	70	3 642	2 304	107	268	172	138	
27 to 39 weeks	3 645	1 411	296	12	2 234	1 381	42	87	143	107	
usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	12 589	3 762	790	155	8 827	6 320	240	564	344	278	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	86 166	31 163	7 204	1 027	55 003	36 108	1 632	3 668	3 141	2 409	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 545	1 032	268	17	1 513	955	48	96	163	51	
With a mobility limitation	1 301	507	110	9	794	481	33	50	62	34	
In labor force	362	154	25	8	208	146	9	24	12	8	
With a self-care limitation	1 656	675	173	8	981	664	32	56	110	25	
With a work disability	6 544	2 552	656	87	3 992	2 554	133	239	304	142	
In labor force	2 855	1 181	293	29	1 674	1 118	46	137	129	61	
Prevented from working	2 970	1 099	269	38	1 871	1 139	67	76	124	71	
Work disability	79 622	28 611	6 548	940	51 011	33 554	1 499	3 429	2 837	2 267	
In labor force	64 204	23 582	5 515	772	40 622	26 122	1 233	2 871	2 385	1 876	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 551	6 755	1 956	111	9 796	6 596	223	659	992	275	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 954	1 258	379	18	1 696	1 194	45	117	221	50	
With a mobility limitation	2 232	941	323	18	1 291	891	45	82	169	36	
With a self-care limitation	1 695	774	173	11	921	659	25	80	118	30	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
workers	4 866	1 853	473	48	3 013	2 048	94	155	237	79	
Mean family income (dollars)	18 486	17 448	18 679	12 796	19 125	19 683	16 709	17 057	18 830	17 858	
worker	8 530	3 490	814	152	5 040	3 027	245	377	314	229	
Mean family income (dollars)	30 640	29 150	26 427	28 410	31 671	30 907	30 590	27 798	27 899	45 761	
or more workers	21 628	8 815	1 934	275	12 813	7 490	395	1 040	869	706	
Mean family income (dollars)	42 676	40 473	38 722	38 450	44 191	43 874	38 724	42 438	43 315	42 989	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Chippewa County—Con.			Chippewa Falls city, Chippewa County						Eau Claire city (pt. Chippewa County)
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 999	500	3 937	2 067	4 026	254	2 570	500	551	1 111
In labor force	1 845	—	2 871	1 255	2 516	112	1 686	—	400	811
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.5	—	72.9	60.7	62.5	44.1	65.6	—	72.6	73.0
Civilian labor force	1 845	—	2 863	1 255	2 505	112	1 686	—	400	811
Employed	1 747	—	2 769	1 122	2 352	99	1 590	—	386	771
Unemployed	98	—	94	133	153	13	96	—	14	34
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	—	3.3	10.6	6.1	11.6	5.7	—	3.5	4.1
Not in labor force	1 154	500	1 066	812	1 510	142	884	500	151	300
Institutionalized persons	297	500	—	80	—	91	126	500	—	—
Enrolled in school	94	—	117	95	159	2	90	—	29	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	434	—	451	409	883	27	395	—	47	111
Females 16 years and over	1 608	220	1 933	1 132	2 245	154	1 384	220	284	611
In labor force	908	—	1 243	616	1 204	46	831	—	200	311
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.5	—	64.3	54.4	53.6	29.9	60.0	—	70.4	50.6
Civilian labor force	908	—	1 243	616	1 204	46	831	—	200	311
Employed	877	—	1 213	531	1 149	43	800	—	194	311
Unemployed	31	—	30	85	55	3	31	—	6	31
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	—	2.4	13.8	4.6	6.5	3.7	—	3.0	3.1
With own children under 6 years	213	—	375	167	334	9	199	—	54	111
In labor force	147	—	253	111	202	7	147	—	46	111
With own children 6 to 17 years only	228	—	333	210	318	8	201	—	72	111
In labor force	181	—	269	188	260	7	154	—	49	111
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	339	—	497	246	438	16	318	—	72	111
All parents present in household in labor force	238	—	326	158	261	6	238	—	64	111
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	585	—	896	380	823	17	518	—	132	411
All parents present in household in labor force	415	—	684	306	629	8	358	—	97	311
Persons 16 to 19 years	123	24	297	160	237	9	123	24	70	111
Not enrolled in school	42	—	73	38	76	3	42	—	13	111
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	20	14	16	—	—	—	7	111
Not high school graduate	6	—	36	6	35	—	6	—	13	111
Employed	6	—	16	6	19	—	6	—	6	111
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	111
Not in labor force	—	—	20	—	9	—	—	—	7	111
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 747	—	2 769	1 122	2 352	99	1 590	—	386	771
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	119	—	323	50	280	5	86	—	40	111
Professional specialty occupations	292	—	330	107	379	12	267	—	25	111
Technicians and related support occupations	21	—	132	39	86	7	21	—	27	111
Sales occupations	147	—	285	107	201	12	144	—	37	111
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	208	—	400	162	351	9	162	—	80	111
Private household occupations	8	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	111
Protective service occupations	14	—	37	9	22	7	14	—	—	111
Service occupations, except protective and household	356	—	394	222	358	10	342	—	30	111
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	—	84	23	17	5	21	—	—	111
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	154	—	273	150	249	15	148	—	34	111
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	212	—	207	142	199	13	202	—	79	111
Transportation and material moving occupations	118	—	168	46	102	4	106	—	—	111
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	77	—	129	65	99	—	69	—	34	111
Construction	120	—	163	42	119	—	106	—	—	111
Manufacturing	469	—	853	316	617	28	428	—	222	111
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	96	—	145	54	117	1	75	—	—	111
Wholesale and retail trade	354	—	587	260	448	8	351	—	81	111
Finance, insurance, and real estate	44	—	100	24	71	15	44	—	16	111
Business and repair services	22	—	108	60	51	4	20	—	9	111
Professional and related services	495	—	557	280	722	32	431	—	32	111
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 747	—	2 769	1 122	2 352	99	1 590	—	386	771
Private wage and salary workers	1 268	—	2 139	851	1 820	75	1 157	—	360	611
Government workers	329	—	364	209	405	20	286	—	17	111
Local government workers	187	—	131	111	231	9	173	—	8	111
Self-employed workers	134	—	249	53	119	4	131	—	9	111
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 962	—	3 151	1 310	2 709	121	1 797	—	435	811
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 541	—	2 341	994	2 018	98	1 426	—	295	611
50 to 52 weeks	1 149	—	1 787	693	1 548	65	1 054	—	210	511
40 to 49 weeks	190	—	188	91	165	14	183	—	41	111
27 to 39 weeks	98	—	86	69	137	5	85	—	—	111
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	181	—	432	198	334	16	167	—	75	111
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 211	—	3 424	1 528	3 047	133	1 992	—	504	1 011
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	—	97	37	159	3	58	—	11	111
With a mobility limitation	25	—	55	20	60	2	17	—	11	111
In labor force	6	—	15	7	10	2	6	—	—	111
With a self-care limitation	47	—	48	17	108	1	47	—	—	111
With a work disability	205	—	250	111	294	7	190	—	54	111
In labor force	86	—	119	44	125	7	86	—	31	111
Prevented from working	91	—	125	52	118	—	76	—	23	111
No work disability	2 006	—	3 174	1 417	2 753	126	1 802	—	450	911
In labor force	1 708	—	2 692	1 178	2 317	102	1 549	—	369	711
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	491	—	505	459	968	30	452	—	47	111
With a mobility or self-care limitation	95	—	59	70	217	6	79	—	7	111
With a mobility limitation	89	—	47	62	169	6	79	—	7	111
With a self-care limitation	33	—	42	33	114	6	20	—	—	111
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	132	—	134	105	229	7	114	—	18	111
Mean family income (dollars)	16 208	—	22 525	19 769	18 374	30 755	17 141	—	21 257	12 711
1 worker	290	—	370	174	301	15	253	—	71	111
Mean family income (dollars)	36 822	—	39 550	22 454	27 813	32 672	27 385	—	25 550	28 411
2 or more workers	569	—	1 068	411	844	34	506	—	139	111
Mean family income (dollars)	35 017	—	45 550	37 323	42 610	44 004	33 005	—	38 779	38 411

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewo County									
	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	717	2 350	118	2 521	429	—	3 386	3 578	3 346	4 735
in labor force	478	1 807	72	1 853	159	—	2 471	2 355	1 952	3 039
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.7	76.9	61.0	73.5	37.1	—	73.0	65.8	58.3	64.2
Civilian labor force	478	1 797	72	1 853	159	—	2 463	2 355	1 951	3 039
Employed	458	1 683	68	1 741	157	—	2 383	2 199	1 798	2 827
Unemployed	20	114	4	112	2	—	80	156	153	212
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	6.3	5.6	6.0	1.3	—	3.2	6.6	7.8	7.0
Not in labor force	239	543	46	668	270	—	915	1 223	1 394	1 696
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	82	65
Enrolled in school	15	122	7	115	4	—	88	212	167	244
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	112	189	24	218	39	—	404	581	687	688
Females 16 years and over	355	1 157	49	1 237	224	—	1 649	1 804	1 694	2 350
in labor force	201	821	26	787	77	—	1 043	1 060	838	1 288
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.6	71.0	53.1	63.6	34.4	—	63.3	58.8	49.5	54.8
Civilian labor force	201	821	26	787	77	—	1 043	1 060	838	1 288
Employed	201	783	26	750	77	—	1 019	1 007	781	1 219
Unemployed	—	38	—	37	—	—	24	53	57	69
Percent of civilian labor force	—	4.6	—	4.7	—	—	2.3	5.0	6.8	5.4
With own children under 6 years	60	319	3	204	14	—	321	280	282	439
In labor force	33	275	—	139	—	—	207	188	197	282
With own children 6 to 17 years only	54	194	6	304	27	—	261	407	301	461
In labor force	41	144	2	226	27	—	220	347	239	355
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	76	365	2	297	21	—	425	394	420	627
All parents present in household in labor force	38	295	—	200	—	—	262	247	285	389
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	108	563	19	776	67	—	764	1 182	937	1 230
All parents present in household in labor force	73	435	5	512	57	—	587	917	701	887
Persons 16 to 19 years	43	226	2	249	—	—	227	297	270	419
Not enrolled in school	17	38	—	49	—	—	60	42	59	87
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	—	—	22	—	—	13	9	18	20
Not high school graduate	10	14	—	14	—	—	23	6	13	21
Employed	—	14	—	4	—	—	10	6	6	8
Unemployed	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5
Not in labor force	3	—	—	8	—	—	13	—	6	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	458	1 683	68	1 741	157	—	2 383	2 199	1 798	2 827
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	111	10	112	33	—	283	120	90	159
Professional specialty occupations	43	137	4	178	25	—	305	169	165	252
Technicians and related support occupations	11	103	2	57	—	—	105	74	36	56
Sales occupations	50	209	3	117	3	—	248	138	108	180
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	60	280	11	183	46	—	320	227	131	276
Private household occupations	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	11	6	—
Protective service occupations	7	18	4	14	—	—	37	26	8	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	55	245	13	186	14	—	364	362	269	449
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	23	—	333	—	—	84	397	415	463
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	106	165	7	213	6	—	239	278	199	390
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	36	223	9	179	10	—	128	219	172	273
Transportation and material moving occupations	41	113	—	101	12	—	168	84	103	174
Janitors, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	30	56	5	66	8	—	95	94	96	133
Construction	27	85	—	93	14	—	163	103	93	126
Manufacturing	100	564	21	397	41	—	631	510	353	775
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	49	82	5	104	21	—	145	94	74	181
Wholesale and retail trade	91	416	7	279	3	—	506	348	278	494
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33	61	3	50	—	—	84	61	56	67
Business and repair services	12	48	3	40	2	—	99	54	40	54
Professional and related services	89	316	24	327	64	—	525	494	443	566
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	458	1 683	68	1 741	157	—	2 383	2 199	1 798	2 827
Private wage and salary workers	343	1 423	45	1 164	111	—	1 779	1 354	1 102	2 046
Government workers	52	197	19	234	43	—	347	317	230	329
Local government workers	37	86	14	132	14	—	123	148	162	162
Self-employed workers	58	63	4	319	3	—	240	482	420	390
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	488	1 898	76	1 948	165	—	2 716	2 515	2 081	3 275
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	367	1 358	63	1 463	115	—	2 046	1 900	1 565	2 454
50 to 52 weeks	255	1 006	44	1 125	95	—	1 577	1 361	1 060	1 736
40 to 49 weeks	37	177	7	124	7	—	147	207	206	340
27 to 39 weeks	30	18	6	102	13	—	86	172	138	178
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	85	366	10	262	14	—	357	324	296	418
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	605	2 140	94	2 276	219	—	2 920	2 907	2 469	3 910
With a mobility or self-care limitation	31	59	4	48	8	—	86	85	93	129
With a mobility limitation	24	30	2	32	8	—	44	40	48	75
In labor force	—	17	2	6	—	—	15	9	17	31
With a self-care limitation	24	39	2	24	—	—	48	64	58	75
With a work disability	46	128	10	135	15	—	196	222	256	314
In labor force	17	93	4	54	—	—	88	102	121	137
Prevented from working	29	24	6	71	15	—	102	106	122	117
Not a work disability	559	2 012	84	2 141	204	—	2 724	2 685	2 213	3 596
In labor force	461	1 693	68	1 774	159	—	2 323	2 170	1 728	2 832
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	112	200	24	245	39	—	458	671	794	760
With a mobility or self-care limitation	27	47	4	44	16	—	52	123	127	123
With a mobility limitation	27	20	—	30	10	—	40	75	93	79
With a self-care limitation	14	47	4	24	13	—	42	83	92	81
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	46	50	8	72	18	—	116	182	209	248
Mean family income (dollars)	20 792	11 361	31 884	16 604	10 298	—	22 722	15 390	15 055	15 434
Worker	93	203	13	214	37	—	299	347	331	438
Mean family income (dollars)	34 153	32 380	29 901	46 678	101 349	—	42 875	21 729	27 336	23 908
Or more workers	120	629	25	672	63	—	929	820	666	1 067
Mean family income (dollars)	39 352	45 781	67 126	42 937	51 179	—	46 564	38 809	35 976	39 179
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewo County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County							
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.1
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 534	4 351	2 306	2 734	4 696	2 776	4 224	1 096	3 791	2 5
In labor force	1 625	2 893	1 609	2 014	3 278	2 061	2 684	826	2 474	1 8
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.1	66.5	69.8	73.7	69.8	74.2	63.5	75.4	65.3	73
Civilian labor force	1 621	2 892	1 609	2 014	3 258	2 056	2 677	826	2 474	1 8
Employed	1 490	2 747	1 478	1 904	2 984	1 947	2 481	792	2 350	1 7
Unemployed	131	145	131	110	274	109	196	34	124	1
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	5.0	8.1	5.5	8.4	5.3	7.3	4.1	5.0	4
Not in labor force	909	1 458	697	720	1 418	715	1 540	270	1 317	6
Institutionalized persons	—	103	—	—	134	—	68	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	134	129	98	114	219	133	228	50	202	1
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	410	778	286	296	530	238	651	67	697	2
Females 16 years and over	1 242	2 269	1 110	1 386	2 526	1 429	2 215	532	2 090	1 3
In labor force	684	1 278	689	911	1 596	965	1 274	340	1 192	8
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.1	56.3	62.1	65.7	63.2	67.5	57.5	63.9	57.0	63
Civilian labor force	684	1 277	689	911	1 596	965	1 274	340	1 192	8
Employed	629	1 240	626	862	1 478	926	1 207	323	1 129	8
Unemployed	55	37	63	49	118	39	67	17	63	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	2.9	9.1	5.4	7.4	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	5
With own children under 6 years	177	302	182	208	439	267	477	69	276	2
In labor force	125	232	138	134	286	162	268	41	203	1
With own children 6 to 17 years only	283	401	255	341	488	324	334	92	432	2
In labor force	212	329	211	279	395	280	293	74	351	2
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	301	479	248	300	635	393	726	106	383	3
All parents present in household in labor force	185	340	175	183	415	203	318	73	263	2
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	695	1 039	558	752	1 071	720	956	171	842	6
All parents present in household in labor force	496	829	395	599	762	576	580	124	633	5
Persons 16 to 19 years	193	336	146	273	343	218	367	82	270	1
Not enrolled in school	39	79	13	58	80	42	121	4	42	1
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	25	7	—	36	22	67	—	15	1
Not high school graduate	7	15	7	12	29	15	38	—	15	—
Employed	2	2	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	2	13	7	—	23	10	38	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 490	2 747	1 478	1 904	2 984	1 947	2 481	792	2 350	1 77
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	109	171	113	254	247	199	142	120	402	27
Professional specialty occupations	108	242	228	246	363	261	207	71	663	48
Technicians and related support occupations	26	81	86	46	95	87	88	10	100	8
Sales occupations	96	191	224	212	403	270	312	146	306	25
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	127	339	208	285	446	366	389	130	303	25
Private household occupations	6	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	6	19	8	21	49	36	15	—	4	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	233	355	177	187	514	218	508	110	221	18
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	296	460	18	110	7	—	70	—	5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	165	372	146	189	353	206	232	74	140	8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	124	277	134	147	157	152	228	38	102	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	107	137	79	134	150	73	91	35	63	3
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	87	100	57	73	200	71	183	40	31	2
Construction	98	166	111	104	140	67	189	44	69	7
Manufacturing	308	646	228	254	450	374	423	118	201	18
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	133	124	107	221	222	93	136	86	135	13
Wholesale and retail trade	277	614	352	458	763	559	752	239	520	37
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35	62	88	153	151	113	104	62	123	14
Business and repair services	27	31	43	91	195	75	103	23	56	4
Professional and related services	236	487	433	434	715	465	553	151	1 044	68
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 490	2 747	1 478	1 904	2 984	1 947	2 481	792	2 350	1 77
Private wage and salary workers	1 048	1 973	1 173	1 497	2 415	1 481	2 149	664	1 486	1 25
Government workers	140	233	199	213	392	364	219	85	665	40
Local government workers	106	163	94	115	247	231	120	42	265	21
Self-employed workers	263	479	106	159	164	96	105	37	193	10
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 812	3 032	1 717	2 145	3 447	2 148	2 915	931	2 736	1 98
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 346	2 345	1 331	1 519	2 501	1 504	1 993	718	1 904	1 40
50 to 52 weeks	887	1 682	987	1 147	1 884	1 217	1 421	531	1 397	95
40 to 49 weeks	146	209	162	203	250	139	157	73	207	22
27 to 39 weeks	133	227	78	80	169	60	177	20	131	11
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	243	442	227	349	587	353	509	96	486	35
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 035	3 357	1 980	2 396	3 921	2 478	3 439	1 023	3 017	2 18
With a mobility or self-care limitation	80	124	42	81	129	59	137	20	61	4
With a mobility limitation	44	41	22	46	70	16	60	20	39	1
In labor force	12	11	—	7	13	—	9	—	16	—
With a self-care limitation	52	108	20	42	69	47	102	—	26	4
With a work disability	192	295	160	150	336	194	415	42	166	11
In labor force	63	180	56	55	135	93	150	31	68	3
Prevented from working	109	91	92	78	177	66	227	7	69	6
No work disability	1 843	3 062	1 820	2 246	3 585	2 284	3 024	981	2 851	2 07
In labor force	1 479	2 608	1 519	1 917	3 032	1 908	2 468	789	2 329	1 76
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	495	890	326	338	621	293	710	73	774	35
With a mobility or self-care limitation	103	195	44	9	99	49	151	—	80	6
With a mobility limitation	77	149	32	5	88	37	103	—	68	3
With a self-care limitation	59	131	25	4	49	33	82	—	37	6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	136	247	119	94	237	152	282	31	230	11
Mean family income (dollars)	19 781	18 707	16 006	18 800	17 293	15 067	12 016	14 274	27 060	20 15
1 worker	226	323	167	205	506	210	418	98	308	22
Mean family income (dollars)	21 636	22 467	29 135	33 626	40 751	34 012	15 035	35 620	42 305	47 71
2 or more workers	600	1 015	559	732	982	732	711	250	951	615
Mean family income (dollars)	34 707	41 740	48 106	47 457	41 719	43 635	31 261	51 181	54 075	61 20

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County—Con.					Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County				
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 224	5 214	2 414	5 252	335	458	103	15	3 858	2 646
In labor force	2 198	3 440	1 746	3 363	240	313	64	15	2 865	1 935
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.2	66.0	72.3	64.0	71.6	68.3	62.1	100.0	74.3	73.1
Civilian labor force	2 184	3 435	1 746	3 348	240	313	64	15	2 865	1 930
Employed	2 043	3 216	1 652	3 126	233	284	64	15	2 724	1 840
Unemployed	141	219	94	222	7	29	—	—	141	90
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	2.9	9.3	—	—	4.9	4.7
Not in labor force	1 026	1 774	668	1 889	95	145	39	—	993	711
Institutionalized persons	—	—	61	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	221	925	160	239	23	28	5	—	161	133
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	442	494	216	883	22	86	29	—	428	238
Females 16 years and over	1 756	2 884	1 261	2 781	151	238	56	7	1 931	1 370
In labor force	1 032	1 875	855	1 529	114	137	35	7	1 340	910
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.8	65.0	67.8	55.0	75.5	57.6	62.5	100.0	69.4	66.4
Civilian labor force	1 032	1 875	855	1 523	114	137	35	7	1 340	910
Employed	950	1 784	830	1 455	114	108	35	7	1 273	877
Unemployed	82	91	25	68	—	29	—	—	67	33
Percent of civilian labor force	7.9	4.9	2.9	4.5	—	21.2	—	—	5.0	3.6
With own children under 6 years	242	199	211	522	17	38	—	7	332	254
In labor force	109	105	134	318	17	15	—	7	251	149
With own children 6 to 17 years only	179	154	224	418	54	45	17	—	469	309
In labor force	136	121	185	339	49	41	12	—	416	269
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	301	375	292	627	24	31	—	21	456	379
All parents present in household in labor force	134	143	180	346	24	10	—	21	342	189
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	469	433	564	1 113	90	117	31	—	960	692
All parents present in household in labor force	328	239	459	829	84	83	26	—	833	554
Persons 16 to 19 years	351	309	186	350	22	28	5	—	317	213
Not enrolled in school	47	69	36	102	—	—	—	—	51	42
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	27	5	44	—	—	—	—	12	22
Not high school graduate	6	8	5	24	—	—	—	—	—	15
Employed	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not in labor force	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 043	3 216	1 652	3 126	233	284	64	15	2 724	1 840
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	234	186	199	251	6	27	16	—	290	184
Professional specialty occupations	440	565	252	356	27	57	—	—	307	235
Technicians and related support occupations	87	118	59	164	6	20	—	—	97	81
Sales occupations	361	472	202	399	17	55	11	—	387	264
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	314	518	279	460	49	34	13	7	553	359
Private household occupations	5	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	2	8
Protective service occupations	36	39	48	42	—	8	—	—	50	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	254	785	246	444	41	18	12	—	288	213
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	40	9	20	17	13	—	—	—	14	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	126	139	108	353	36	36	—	8	279	194
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	41	95	80	269	15	26	6	—	222	141
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	111	68	119	8	—	6	—	143	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	79	179	85	242	15	3	—	—	92	71
Construction	75	98	95	178	20	16	—	8	46	67
Manufacturing	181	293	192	633	41	64	6	—	546	355
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	116	164	104	208	25	14	6	—	225	88
Wholesale and retail trade	613	1 234	481	864	26	60	23	—	730	528
Finance, insurance, and real estate	108	99	79	80	18	16	17	—	201	113
Business and repair services	73	82	33	83	17	11	6	—	131	68
Professional and related services	689	970	485	812	62	81	6	—	646	434
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 043	3 216	1 652	3 126	233	284	64	15	2 724	1 840
Private wage and salary workers	1 541	2 523	1 287	2 563	172	205	47	15	2 168	1 408
Government workers	385	511	236	433	39	53	—	—	432	335
Local government workers	126	179	136	264	17	23	—	—	267	202
Self-employed workers	108	182	116	130	22	26	17	—	117	91
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 537	4 313	1 875	3 562	253	324	64	15	3 020	2 022
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 685	2 406	1 349	2 592	152	257	52	8	2 124	1 383
50 to 52 weeks	1 050	992	963	1 974	106	226	46	8	1 717	1 121
40 to 49 weeks	210	338	141	286	23	28	6	—	148	133
27 to 39 weeks	156	213	102	113	13	—	—	—	130	41
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	476	1 188	306	598	69	30	12	—	582	353
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 669	4 667	2 088	4 120	303	372	68	15	3 365	2 348
With a mobility or self-care limitation	124	90	40	186	28	—	—	—	50	59
With a mobility limitation	11	71	34	94	28	—	—	—	32	16
In labor force	6	29	—	36	7	—	—	—	12	—
With a self-care limitation	124	52	18	126	2	—	—	—	23	47
With a work disability	158	259	191	369	27	8	5	8	196	194
In labor force	69	102	96	170	9	8	5	8	108	93
Prevented from working	55	122	75	169	18	—	—	—	80	66
With a work disability	2 511	4 408	1 897	3 751	276	364	63	7	3 169	2 154
In labor force	2 016	3 285	1 601	3 134	231	305	53	7	2 710	1 782
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	541	542	265	927	32	86	35	—	493	293
With a mobility or self-care limitation	91	127	25	190	10	18	—	—	89	49
With a mobility limitation	77	103	19	139	5	6	—	—	45	37
With a self-care limitation	51	63	13	100	5	12	—	—	70	33
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Workers	119	170	118	324	21	26	6	—	159	152
Mean family income (dollars)	26 535	18 432	18 237	19 252	13 458	16 983	21 225	—	21 397	15 067
Nonworker	238	182	189	503	4	41	17	7	287	200
Mean family income (dollars)	54 668	17 503	20 596	24 720	11 100	17 908	26 331	7 554	27 212	34 183
10 or more workers	612	476	512	1 066	108	98	18	—	1 053	701
Mean family income (dollars)	47 548	40 791	38 534	40 222	36 016	52 627	37 168	—	43 728	43 024
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.									
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 118	4 209	818	3 281	1 947	2 762	6 407	871	5 214	1 61
In labor force	2 607	2 449	612	2 114	1 454	1 868	3 125	385	3 440	1 14
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.3	58.2	74.8	64.4	74.7	67.6	48.8	44.2	66.0	71.
Civilian labor force	2 600	2 442	612	2 114	1 449	1 854	3 085	385	3 435	1 14
Employed	2 412	2 257	578	2 036	1 384	1 719	2 896	375	3 216	1 08
Unemployed	188	185	34	78	65	135	189	10	219	6
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	7.6	5.6	3.7	4.5	7.3	6.1	2.6	6.4	5.
Not in labor force	1 511	1 760	206	1 167	493	894	3 282	486	1 774	46
Institutionalized persons	68	14	—	—	—	—	547	128	—	6
Enrolled in school	219	112	40	170	120	206	2 012	156	925	10
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	638	1 104	43	619	187	404	523	142	494	14
Females 16 years and over	2 169	2 367	395	1 791	1 063	1 531	3 909	372	2 884	87
In labor force	1 242	1 133	251	1 003	693	911	1 873	163	1 875	57
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.3	47.9	63.5	56.0	65.2	59.5	47.9	43.8	65.0	65.
Civilian labor force	1 242	1 133	251	1 003	693	911	1 844	163	1 875	57
Employed	1 175	1 037	234	966	652	835	1 719	163	1 784	54
Unemployed	67	96	17	37	41	76	125	—	91	2
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	8.5	6.8	3.7	5.9	8.3	6.8	—	4.9	4.
With own children under 6 years	477	293	59	200	221	231	130	37	199	13
In labor force	268	193	34	155	137	109	83	16	105	8
With own children 6 to 17 years only	320	292	60	400	189	135	122	9	154	14
In labor force	279	222	42	319	149	106	95	5	121	12
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	726	432	89	285	318	281	184	71	375	19
All parents present in household in labor force	318	274	60	212	185	134	119	20	143	11
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	931	708	102	786	505	374	250	84	433	37
All parents present in household in labor force	555	544	55	590	355	282	189	49	239	28
Persons 16 to 19 years	344	199	51	242	114	309	2 178	37	309	12
Not enrolled in school	113	29	4	24	6	47	18	6	69	3
Unemployed or not in labor force	59	10	—	4	—	16	—	6	27	—
Not high school graduate	38	10	—	8	—	6	—	—	8	—
Employed	—	10	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 412	2 257	578	2 036	1 384	1 719	2 896	375	3 216	1 08
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	142	329	94	364	194	188	213	30	186	13
Professional specialty occupations	199	442	71	618	364	338	648	45	565	18
Technicians and related support occupations	88	62	10	92	80	73	53	—	118	4
Sales occupations	293	240	90	263	251	311	459	46	472	13
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	383	284	86	266	192	287	574	63	518	19
Private household occupations	15	—	—	4	—	5	31	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	16	45	18	10	11	28	44	4	39	1
Service occupations, except protective and household	496	345	82	139	135	223	633	113	785	14
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	70	15	—	5	6	33	19	—	9	1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	219	203	56	120	78	113	53	19	139	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	228	156	18	79	44	41	83	12	95	5
Transportation and material moving occupations	91	83	28	57	14	14	29	20	111	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	172	53	25	19	15	65	57	23	179	4
Construction	189	161	24	63	66	60	18	6	98	5
Manufacturing	423	282	78	178	141	169	178	35	293	12
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	130	132	66	129	96	106	78	8	164	3
Wholesale and retail trade	710	614	154	386	324	508	872	171	1 234	33
Finance, insurance, and real estate	98	85	52	117	107	89	95	16	99	3
Business and repair services	103	93	23	43	27	58	112	20	82	—
Professional and related services	538	719	112	944	523	548	1 259	95	970	36
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 412	2 257	578	2 036	1 384	1 719	2 896	375	3 216	1 08
Private wage and salary workers	2 086	1 622	488	1 266	1 003	1 305	1 829	312	2 523	84
Government workers	213	458	73	612	315	326	931	56	511	17
Local government workers	120	247	30	259	183	120	175	6	179	12
Self-employed workers	105	158	11	152	54	79	129	7	182	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 831	2 651	685	2 342	1 539	2 172	5 288	657	4 313	1 23
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 943	1 851	535	1 589	1 097	1 456	2 582	379	2 406	83
50 to 52 weeks	1 383	1 321	387	1 177	770	931	1 646	162	992	60
40 to 49 weeks	152	279	49	174	200	165	244	12	338	7
27 to 39 weeks	177	78	20	116	88	131	177	11	213	8
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	483	420	68	436	267	404	1 054	120	1 188	24
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 353	2 996	769	2 585	1 747	2 277	5 242	591	4 667	1 37
With a mobility or self-care limitation	137	121	20	53	39	102	30	21	90	3
With a mobility limitation	60	62	20	39	11	11	24	—	71	2
In labor force	9	15	9	16	—	6	7	—	29	—
With a self-care limitation	102	110	—	18	39	102	6	21	52	11
With a work disability	415	307	36	160	98	138	177	48	259	12
In labor force	150	128	25	68	25	69	89	10	102	5
Prevented from working	227	132	7	63	69	55	60	32	122	5
No work disability	2 938	2 689	733	2 425	1 649	2 139	5 065	543	4 408	1 24
In labor force	2 398	2 226	581	1 969	1 416	1 718	2 941	365	3 285	1 05
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	690	1 192	49	696	195	471	578	152	542	18
With a mobility or self-care limitation	138	215	—	69	43	86	84	56	127	2
With a mobility limitation	97	174	—	63	28	72	66	42	103	1
With a self-care limitation	69	112	—	31	43	46	41	21	63	1
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	276	334	31	212	76	98	72	18	170	8
Mean family income (dollars)	12 092	23 556	14 274	27 857	15 110	22 287	26 574	10 777	18 432	17 93
1 worker	418	388	71	265	170	194	116	37	182	13
Mean family income (dollars)	15 035	28 969	38 723	45 444	51 308	41 249	81 212	22 435	17 503	21 08
2 or more workers	685	648	172	833	439	499	362	34	476	32
Mean family income (dollars)	30 759	38 741	50 932	57 052	53 092	45 219	55 981	28 207	40 791	35 70

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.		Remainder of Eau Claire County						
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	5 252	237	3 083	3 033	1 848	2 631	4 681	130	106
In labor force	3 363	184	1 710	2 050	1 296	1 950	3 263	126	77
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.0	77.6	55.5	67.6	70.1	74.1	69.7	96.9	72.6
Civilian labor force	3 348	184	1 710	2 047	1 296	1 950	3 243	126	77
Employed	3 126	184	1 566	1 926	1 194	1 840	2 969	107	69
Unemployed	222	—	144	121	102	110	274	19	8
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	—	8.4	5.9	7.9	5.6	8.4	15.1	10.4
Not in labor force	1 889	53	1 373	983	552	681	1 418	4	29
Institutionalized persons	190	—	85	59	—	—	134	—	—
Enrolled in school	239	7	145	132	70	109	219	—	9
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	883	14	586	411	200	267	530	—	13
Females 16 years and over	2 781	103	1 557	1 528	872	1 330	2 519	59	46
In labor force	1 529	88	719	904	552	876	1 589	55	32
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.0	85.4	46.2	59.2	63.3	65.9	63.1	93.2	69.6
Civilian labor force	1 523	88	719	904	552	876	1 589	55	32
Employed	1 455	88	658	861	518	827	1 471	49	32
Unemployed	68	—	61	43	34	49	118	6	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	—	8.5	4.8	6.2	5.6	7.4	10.9	—
With own children under 6 years	522	17	257	236	144	208	432	13	—
In labor force	318	17	144	151	123	134	279	13	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	418	27	275	325	210	324	488	15	14
In labor force	339	27	192	259	170	267	395	11	14
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	627	24	412	354	217	300	614	14	—
All parents present in household in labor force	346	24	195	229	165	183	394	14	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 113	50	839	803	441	721	1 071	28	25
All parents present in household in labor force	829	50	481	606	312	573	762	22	25
Persons 16 to 19 years	350	12	250	277	118	268	343	5	23
Not enrolled in school	102	—	103	38	13	58	80	—	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	44	—	52	20	7	—	36	—	8
Not high school graduate	24	—	85	18	7	12	29	—	—
Employed	16	—	43	5	—	12	6	—	—
Unemployed	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	42	10	7	—	23	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 126	184	1 566	1 926	1 194	1 840	2 969	107	69
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	251	6	92	114	86	238	247	15	—
Professional specialty occupations	356	27	99	143	171	246	363	26	8
Technicians and related support occupations	164	6	25	44	66	46	95	6	—
Sales occupations	399	17	109	152	169	201	403	6	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	460	39	122	209	174	272	439	7	6
Private household occupations	10	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	42	—	7	14	—	21	49	8	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	444	24	278	274	159	175	514	5	12
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	7	269	466	18	110	7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	353	30	201	248	110	189	345	12	13
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	269	11	134	107	108	141	157	11	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	119	6	143	83	79	128	150	11	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	242	11	82	68	54	73	200	—	11
Construction	178	16	88	119	95	104	132	—	—
Manufacturing	633	37	317	241	164	248	450	19	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	208	18	135	101	93	215	222	5	6
Wholesale and retail trade	864	15	272	410	292	435	763	31	42
Finance, insurance, and real estate	80	18	50	58	72	136	151	—	6
Business and repair services	83	17	35	64	32	85	195	7	—
Professional and related services	812	56	322	367	352	428	715	31	15
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 126	184	1 566	1 926	1 194	1 840	2 969	107	69
Private wage and salary workers	2 563	140	1 077	1 248	968	1 450	2 400	73	63
Government workers	433	28	177	195	146	213	392	29	6
Local government workers	264	11	112	132	71	115	247	29	—
Self-employed workers	130	16	270	430	80	142	164	5	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 562	191	1 834	2 185	1 393	2 081	3 432	126	84
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 592	122	1 296	1 621	1 074	1 467	2 493	121	50
50 to 52 weeks	1 974	91	875	1 267	761	1 101	1 876	96	38
40 to 49 weeks	286	15	147	143	134	197	250	19	5
27 to 39 weeks	113	6	117	100	78	80	169	19	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	598	57	241	328	197	337	587	—	26
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 120	223	2 333	2 490	1 608	2 328	3 906	130	86
With a mobility or self-care limitation	186	14	91	58	42	81	129	—	—
With a mobility limitation	94	14	53	41	22	46	70	—	—
In labor force	36	7	6	12	—	7	13	—	—
With a self-care limitation	126	—	59	35	20	42	69	—	—
With a work disability	369	7	278	193	152	145	328	—	—
In labor force	170	7	88	79	48	50	127	—	—
Prevented from working	169	—	160	96	92	78	177	—	—
No work disability	3 751	216	2 055	2 297	1 456	2 183	3 578	130	86
In labor force	3 134	177	1 545	1 898	1 214	1 864	3 025	126	70
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	927	14	665	481	240	303	621	—	20
With a mobility or self-care limitation	190	5	125	96	26	9	99	—	13
With a mobility limitation	139	—	90	79	26	5	88	—	6
With a self-care limitation	100	5	70	41	13	4	49	—	13
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	324	11	171	126	93	88	237	—	6
Mean family income (dollars)	19 252	17 902	15 337	14 733	15 733	18 635	17 293	—	8 532
1 worker	503	—	381	269	126	188	499	10	—
Mean family income (dollars)	24 720	—	21 954	26 413	32 788	34 285	41 216	30 600	—
2 or more workers	1 066	84	530	722	461	714	982	31	26
Mean family income (dollars)	40 222	38 558	36 218	38 807	47 145	47 716	41 719	57 467	44 503
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS									

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Eau Claire County—Con.								
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	278	510	594	462	—	800	—	98	4 14
In labor force	214	360	411	330	—	598	—	56	3 11
Percent of persons 16 years and over	77.0	70.6	69.2	71.4	—	74.8	—	57.1	75.
Civilian labor force	214	360	411	330	—	598	—	56	3 10
Employed	214	314	390	324	—	571	—	49	2 91
Unemployed	—	46	21	6	—	27	—	7	18
Percent of civilian labor force	—	12.8	5.1	1.8	—	4.5	—	12.5	6.
Not in labor force	64	150	183	132	—	202	—	42	1 03
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	10	32	27	15	—	60	—	16	14
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	24	78	101	38	—	73	—	8	36
Females 16 years and over	137	299	294	225	—	386	—	48	2 00
In labor force	89	189	169	121	—	278	—	26	1 33
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.0	63.2	57.5	53.8	—	72.0	—	54.2	66.
Civilian labor force	89	189	169	121	—	278	—	26	1 33
Employed	89	163	159	115	—	278	—	26	1 26
Unemployed	—	26	10	6	—	—	—	—	6
Percent of civilian labor force	—	13.8	5.9	5.0	—	—	—	—	5.
With own children under 6 years	10	76	34	11	—	73	—	—	35
In labor force	7	48	18	—	—	52	—	—	24
With own children 6 to 17 years only	32	32	78	44	—	79	—	27	46
In labor force	32	32	78	30	—	65	—	22	36
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	17	98	49	20	—	99	—	—	47
All parents present in household in labor force	13	51	26	—	—	69	—	—	30
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	69	56	185	95	—	194	—	40	1 11
All parents present in household in labor force	69	43	181	46	—	176	—	34	82
Persons 16 to 19 years	31	28	30	42	—	66	—	10	31
Not enrolled in school	—	18	12	—	—	6	—	—	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not high school graduate	—	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	2
Employed	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not in labor force	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	214	314	390	324	—	571	—	49	2 91
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26	38	84	46	—	69	—	—	28
Professional specialty occupations	—	45	118	102	—	71	—	—	37
Technicians and related support occupations	—	8	—	14	—	13	—	—	11
Sales occupations	56	43	48	50	—	71	—	—	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	44	37	42	27	—	88	—	10	36
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	8	—	35	—	—	1
Service occupations, except protective and household	28	82	45	31	—	98	—	17	37
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	23	7	—	9	—	6	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	20	5	13	—	40	—	6	31
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20	23	—	—	—	23	—	4	27
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	6	18	12	—	15	—	2	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	12	7	14	—	39	—	4	12
Construction	20	6	5	15	—	42	—	4	17
Manufacturing	40	23	44	12	—	71	—	—	50
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	20	6	43	10	—	70	—	7	18
Wholesale and retail trade	85	134	55	105	—	150	—	11	66
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	6	34	19	—	40	—	—	13
Business and repair services	—	13	13	15	—	25	—	—	11
Professional and related services	39	100	166	141	—	122	—	6	76
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	214	314	390	324	—	571	—	49	2 91
Private wage and salary workers	176	220	248	236	—	444	—	32	2 16
Government workers	12	53	87	59	—	64	—	11	35
Local government workers	12	6	27	6	—	16	—	6	16
Self-employed workers	26	41	48	29	—	50	—	6	38
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	246	394	444	365	—	641	—	62	3 30
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	183	315	312	229	—	513	—	30	2 45
50 to 52 weeks	144	220	184	119	—	355	—	15	1 82
40 to 49 weeks	24	33	29	45	—	66	—	8	25
27 to 39 weeks	—	15	30	25	—	22	—	7	19
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	28	50	86	72	—	58	—	12	48
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	254	432	436	392	—	718	—	80	3 70
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	8	7	22	—	7	—	14	9
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	14	6
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
With a self-care limitation	—	8	7	22	—	—	—	2	5
With a work disability	6	6	15	20	—	62	—	20	21
In labor force	6	—	9	—	—	43	—	2	10
Prevented from working	—	6	—	—	—	18	—	18	8
No work disability	248	426	421	372	—	656	—	60	3 48
In labor force	208	360	345	298	—	546	—	54	2 94
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	24	78	158	70	—	82	—	18	44
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	11	24	5	—	—	—	5	8
With a mobility limitation	—	5	10	5	—	—	—	5	8
With a self-care limitation	—	6	24	5	—	—	—	—	3
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	18	39	21	—	35	—	10	12
Mean family income (dollars)	—	17 670	29 987	46 361	—	18 964	—	8 570	19 587
1 worker	27	43	53	44	—	58	—	4	311
Mean family income (dollars)	27 461	22 955	36 178	113 831	—	19 483	—	11 100	29 962
2 or more workers	78	118	180	113	—	190	—	24	1 154
Mean family income (dollars)	51 731	33 063	80 998	57 830	—	43 325	—	27 119	45 708

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chippewa County				Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewa County			
	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Total	Chippewa Falls city	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	50 502	19 095	5 097	584	31 407	20 674	962	2 111	2 384	1 208
Less than \$5,000	2 155	666	253	—	1 489	1 069	8	40	153	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 232	2 436	753	56	3 796	2 794	88	204	384	91
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 612	2 200	659	39	3 412	2 318	89	231	324	105
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 332	3 907	1 032	132	6 425	4 314	224	408	395	217
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 314	3 717	971	163	5 597	3 627	234	448	439	235
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 284	3 622	981	129	5 662	3 553	197	487	437	308
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 410	1 815	348	59	3 595	2 176	116	185	178	179
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 191	401	61	6	790	464	6	72	43	23
\$100,000 or more	972	331	39	—	641	359	—	36	31	30
Median (dollars)	25 876	25 858	23 056	29 259	25 886	24 535	27 466	29 015	22 808	32 714
Mean (dollars)	30 989	30 285	26 775	30 425	31 417	29 803	30 127	32 289	27 341	38 486
Families	35 024	14 158	3 221	475	20 866	12 565	734	1 572	1 420	1 014
Median income (dollars)	31 613	30 448	30 546	31 594	32 468	32 441	31 544	32 154	32 853	34 963
Males 15 years and over, with income	48 590	18 402	4 308	517	30 188	19 450	868	2 014	1 825	1 341
Median income (dollars)	17 110	17 291	16 243	22 901	16 983	15 721	21 625	18 704	18 094	20 852
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.5	51.7	49.6	58.2	46.6	43.0	53.1	53.8	54.2	59.4
Median income (dollars)	25 364	24 045	24 502	26 723	26 222	26 729	27 723	25 986	25 574	25 636
Females 15 years and over, with income	49 520	17 459	4 803	513	32 061	22 237	827	2 002	2 077	1 167
Median income (dollars)	7 951	8 452	9 279	9 332	7 674	7 227	9 151	10 460	9 902	8 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.5	30.4	29.9	40.7	25.9	23.3	36.8	30.8	29.0	33.1
Median income (dollars)	16 456	16 097	16 451	15 925	16 744	17 128	16 271	15 510	17 158	16 471
Per capita income (dollars)	11 560	11 170	11 034	10 141	11 801	11 467	10 989	11 825	12 247	12 548
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	50 502	19 095	5 097	584	31 407	20 674	962	2 111	2 384	1 208
With earnings	39 797	14 883	3 705	502	24 914	16 006	805	1 679	1 642	1 051
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 375	30 951	28 245	29 328	31 629	30 052	29 421	33 504	29 801	38 643
With Social Security income	14 436	5 884	1 726	119	8 552	5 756	229	573	898	264
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 984	7 808	7 893	8 020	8 105	8 134	8 035	8 085	7 540	7 662
With public assistance income	4 125	1 470	446	54	2 655	1 868	71	142	188	57
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 022	3 721	3 604	2 445	4 189	4 274	3 661	3 792	2 718	4 283
With retirement income	7 368	2 693	877	85	4 675	3 266	175	383	407	110
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 391	6 654	5 920	5 106	7 815	7 681	5 623	6 390	6 359	5 700
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 384	34 669	32 672	32 645	37 547	36 807	33 190	36 425	35 820	41 657
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 481	34 561	31 900	32 619	37 787	36 360	33 604	35 657	35 948	43 733
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 282	34 781	33 466	32 689	37 298	37 268	32 636	37 352	35 710	39 215
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 530	37 202	36 701	36 896	41 132	40 806	36 151	39 987	40 105	43 088
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 607	38 661	38 357	39 642	43 686	42 937	39 284	41 143	42 258	45 794
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 539	35 761	35 138	33 268	38 732	38 849	32 615	38 689	38 317	39 865
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 677	19 103	18 722	17 847	16 861	16 980	19 856	21 199	19 160	21 152
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 449	14 332	13 241	16 762	12 995	12 736	16 235	15 985	11 694	16 236
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 118	26 948	26 866	25 610	25 535	26 465	33 131	31 438	25 948	27 565
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	35 024	14 158	3 221	475	20 866	12 565	734	1 572	1 420	1 014
Householder worked in 1989	27 891	11 360	2 557	394	16 531	9 678	564	1 311	1 102	893
With related children under 18 years	18 280	7 369	1 669	303	10 911	6 491	420	882	665	565
With related children under 5 years	7 639	3 051	733	95	4 588	2 923	142	419	303	205
Married-couple families	29 508	12 029	2 467	369	17 479	10 288	594	1 286	1 102	929
Householder worked in 1989	23 804	9 748	2 016	302	14 056	8 066	460	1 090	894	819
With related children under 18 years	14 676	6 042	1 212	210	8 634	4 983	315	686	504	516
With related children under 5 years	6 265	2 572	539	76	3 693	2 286	123	332	226	192
Female householder, no husband present	4 249	1 547	609	106	2 702	1 857	126	246	273	53
Householder worked in 1989	3 072	1 161	459	92	1 911	1 254	98	190	176	46
With related children under 18 years	2 954	1 009	379	93	1 945	1 320	99	172	136	32
With related children under 5 years	1 123	364	163	19	759	554	19	70	75	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 228	6 126	2 192	129	16 102	12 842	289	753	1 036	255
Nonfamily householder	15 478	4 937	1 876	109	10 541	8 109	228	539	964	194
55 years and over	5 884	2 278	858	24	3 606	2 675	47	243	472	73
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	131 441	50 983	11 894	1 750	80 458	50 908	2 640	5 755	5 323	3 668
Persons under 18 years	35 134	14 545	3 004	664	20 589	12 115	851	1 608	1 284	1 123
Related children under 18 years	34 987	14 497	3 004	664	20 490	12 066	848	1 590	1 284	1 119
Related children 5 to 17 years	25 203	10 671	2 071	531	14 532	8 284	658	1 138	896	866
Persons 65 years and over	16 551	6 755	1 956	111	9 796	6 596	223	659	992	275
Persons 75 years and over	6 803	2 831	895	39	3 972	2 788	93	250	524	113
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 136	1 170	291	51	1 966	1 268	63	97	127	51
Percent below poverty level	9.0	8.3	9.0	10.7	9.4	10.1	8.6	6.2	8.9	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	1 843	751	183	30	1 092	631	36	72	79	34
With related children under 18 years	2 495	892	263	44	1 603	1 058	50	81	106	38
With related children under 5 years	1 460	508	189	24	952	663	24	66	95	17
Married-couple families	1 479	621	58	12	858	450	18	39	28	38
Householder worked in 1989	860	396	32	5	464	185	5	29	17	27
With related children under 18 years	1 000	399	51	5	601	325	5	23	28	29
With related children under 5 years	616	224	41	5	392	229	5	23	26	15
Female householder, no husband present	1 442	444	191	39	998	733	45	34	99	6
Householder worked in 1989	838	285	135	25	553	385	31	28	62	2
With related children under 18 years	1 344	398	170	39	946	693	45	34	78	5
With related children under 5 years	771	234	130	19	537	415	19	26	69	2
Unrelated individuals	7 081	1 324	437	17	5 757	5 042	46	164	190	46
Nonfamily householder	3 381	921	350	10	2 460	2 036	25	83	171	30
55 years and over	1 225	515	191	—	710	447	—	39	96	16
Persons	18 169	5 341	1 323	238	12 828	9 580	290	461	550	237
Percent below poverty level	13.8	10.5	11.1	13.6	15.9	18.8	11.0	8.0	10.3	6.5
Persons under 18 years	5 889	2 030	464	155	3 859	2 521	162	167	168	96
Related children under 18 years	5 771	1 986	464	155	3 785	2 485	162	149	168	92
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 620	1 319	228	123	2 301	1 420	130	68	74	67
Persons 65 years and over	1 679	724	205	—	955	594	—	58	104	27
Persons 75 years and over	972	424	127	—	548	319	—	49	65	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 972	1 578	397	89	5 394	4 368	111	119	181	64
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	25 518	8 487	2 100	284	17 031	12 327	393	752	972	322
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	45 856	17 908	4 084	521	27 948	18 680	724	1 616	1 744	882

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewa County—Con.			Chippewa Falls city, Chippewa County						Eau Claire city (pt.), Chippewa County
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 527	—	1 909	1 044	2 328	81	1 396	—	248	584
Less than \$5,000	79	—	15	24	153	2	74	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	220	—	131	142	382	3	199	—	27	51
\$10,000 to \$14,999	181	—	94	155	316	7	181	—	—	38
\$15,000 to \$24,999	339	—	249	339	395	19	329	—	40	133
\$25,000 to \$34,999	311	—	342	183	414	22	295	—	57	163
\$35,000 to \$49,999	257	—	516	208	428	12	228	—	105	128
\$50,000 to \$74,999	94	—	343	70	171	12	79	—	16	51
\$75,000 to \$99,999	21	—	82	13	41	2	5	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	25	—	47	—	28	2	6	—	3	—
Median (dollars)	22 898	—	35 821	21 681	22 308	30 469	21 875	—	35 000	29 251
Mean (dollars)	27 841	—	40 256	26 221	26 936	34 196	25 253	—	33 738	30 422
Families	991	—	1 572	690	1 374	56	873	—	228	475
Median income (dollars)	26 875	—	37 622	29 524	32 813	31 875	25 953	—	34 833	31 591
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 349	142	2 017	889	1 753	95	1 155	142	274	511
Median income (dollars)	15 359	4 931	23 145	16 530	18 311	18 750	15 272	4 931	18 194	22 901
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.3	—	57.6	45.3	54.7	37.9	51.0	—	54.0	58.7
Median income (dollars)	22 000	—	27 403	25 050	25 523	20 938	21 185	—	28 421	26 722
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 434	112	1 755	982	2 037	145	1 265	112	262	511
Median income (dollars)	8 561	5 833	9 964	9 711	9 845	7 418	9 412	5 833	9 286	9 331
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.7	—	35.7	29.5	28.9	20.0	36.8	—	23.7	40.1
Median income (dollars)	16 250	—	19 400	15 046	17 139	21 250	15 717	—	19 643	15 922
Per capita income (dollars)	11 344	2 938	14 752	10 657	12 116	12 483	10 696	2 938	11 239	10 141
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 527	—	1 909	1 044	2 328	81	1 396	—	248	584
With earnings	1 184	—	1 691	742	1 600	59	1 082	—	222	502
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 221	—	35 832	27 605	29 409	34 564	25 839	—	32 042	29 321
With Social Security income	449	—	455	371	882	33	403	—	37	115
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 991	—	9 748	8 222	7 499	8 363	7 797	—	14 590	8 021
With public assistance income	156	—	56	97	186	2	148	—	13	54
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 128	—	2 790	4 326	2 704	1 200	4 305	—	3 495	2 441
With retirement income	254	—	275	232	387	15	215	—	28	81
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 577	—	11 230	5 468	6 252	8 042	5 540	—	6 857	5 104
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	33 040	—	42 175	30 902	35 329	39 313	29 305	—	33 276	32 641
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 004	—	39 456	28 570	35 566	36 404	28 209	—	34 909	32 615
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 216	—	44 813	33 359	35 119	41 340	30 565	—	30 529	32 688
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 283	—	44 008	33 597	39 634	43 125	33 762	—	37 916	36 894
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 747	—	42 362	33 432	41 871	51 095	35 767	—	40 288	39 642
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 840	—	45 544	33 743	37 703	39 582	31 738	—	33 685	33 268
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 014	—	28 214	22 006	18 932	32 218	16 425	—	12 633	17 847
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 790	—	20 160	16 254	11 694	18 112	12 790	—	11 802	16 762
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 944	—	39 529	34 837	25 701	53 377	24 099	—	15 124	25 610
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	991	—	1 572	690	1 374	56	873	—	228	475
Householder worked in 1989	783	—	1 310	553	1 068	43	703	—	190	394
With related children under 18 years	512	—	780	376	656	27	467	—	143	303
With related children under 5 years	226	—	372	154	300	15	210	—	54	95
Married-couple families	749	—	1 405	548	1 060	39	639	—	181	369
Householder worked in 1989	610	—	1 154	439	862	31	530	—	154	302
With related children under 18 years	366	—	678	264	495	16	321	—	116	210
With related children under 5 years	175	—	337	114	223	10	159	—	33	76
Female householder, no husband present	176	—	101	126	269	10	168	—	36	106
Householder worked in 1989	135	—	101	107	174	7	135	—	36	92
With related children under 18 years	114	—	65	96	136	6	114	—	27	93
With related children under 5 years	34	—	21	31	75	2	34	—	21	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	674	—	470	454	1 026	28	659	—	25	129
Nonfamily householder	536	—	337	354	954	25	523	—	20	109
65 years and over	195	—	94	182	466	13	189	—	8	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 563	—	5 182	2 573	5 184	196	3 217	—	724	1 750
Persons under 18 years	924	—	1 393	662	1 263	39	836	—	204	664
Related children under 18 years	924	—	1 393	662	1 263	39	836	—	204	664
Related children 5 to 17 years	622	—	966	478	877	21	555	—	140	531
Persons 65 years and over	491	—	505	459	968	30	452	—	47	111
Persons 75 years and over	204	—	177	190	506	11	174	—	14	39
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	100	—	79	51	127	2	92	—	19	51
Percent below poverty level	10.1	—	5.0	7.4	9.2	3.6	10.5	—	8.3	10.7
Householder worked in 1989	43	—	61	42	79	—	43	—	19	30
With related children under 18 years	85	—	60	51	106	2	85	—	19	44
With related children under 5 years	37	—	46	44	95	—	37	—	13	24
Married-couple families	15	—	52	15	28	—	15	—	—	12
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	34	15	17	—	—	—	—	5
With related children under 18 years	8	—	33	15	28	—	8	—	—	5
With related children under 5 years	—	—	31	15	26	—	—	—	—	5
Female householder, no husband present	61	—	25	20	99	—	53	—	19	39
Householder worked in 1989	34	—	25	20	62	—	34	—	19	25
With related children under 18 years	53	—	25	20	78	—	53	—	19	39
With related children under 5 years	28	—	13	20	69	—	28	—	13	19
Unrelated individuals	140	—	31	110	190	4	133	—	—	17
Nonfamily householder	109	—	—	75	171	2	102	—	—	10
65 years and over	56	—	—	39	96	—	56	—	—	—
Persons	449	—	272	294	550	12	426	—	41	238
Percent below poverty level	12.6	—	5.2	11.4	10.6	6.1	13.2	—	5.7	13.6
Persons under 18 years	167	—	115	105	168	2	167	—	22	155
Related children under 18 years	167	—	115	105	168	2	167	—	22	155
Related children 5 to 17 years	101	—	56	45	74	2	101	—	6	123
Persons 65 years and over	70	—	—	39	104	—	62	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	40	—	—	30	65	—	32	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	174	—	99	43	181	4	169	—	—	89
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	607	—	416	500	972	13	574	—	41	284
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 357	—	1 073	913	1 734	27	1 290	—	120	521

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County									
	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	378	1 067	56	1 127	131	—	1 661	1 749	1 667	2 238
Less than \$5,000	8	16	—	18	5	—	15	96	53	95
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32	62	2	88	21	—	104	237	287	248
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	76	8	98	—	—	94	247	281	287
\$15,000 to \$24,999	92	159	—	198	10	—	299	368	394	507
\$25,000 to \$34,999	71	265	25	213	16	—	285	326	300	470
\$35,000 to \$49,999	68	279	9	296	29	—	411	298	191	370
\$50,000 to \$74,999	57	115	7	167	15	—	327	133	95	189
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	59	2	21	16	—	82	17	38	31
\$100,000 or more	—	36	3	28	19	—	44	27	28	41
Median (dollars)	25 648	32 682	32 250	32 988	41 458	—	36 034	22 838	19 879	24 648
Mean (dollars)	29 666	38 227	44 161	38 794	55 425	—	41 229	27 441	25 906	28 693
Families	259	882	46	958	118	—	1 344	1 349	1 206	1 753
Median income (dollars)	31 473	34 063	33 750	35 167	47 955	—	38 425	26 309	23 789	28 125
Males 15 years and over, with income	351	1 125	72	1 246	194	—	1 743	1 717	1 573	2 255
Median income (dollars)	17 937	19 966	16 071	21 129	16 786	—	23 481	14 243	13 687	16 939
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.6	60.4	41.7	61.0	32.5	—	58.1	51.3	44.1	52.2
Median income (dollars)	29 091	26 852	28 214	26 127	39 464	—	27 242	20 703	20 127	23 158
Females 15 years and over, with income	314	1 020	40	1 022	169	—	1 493	1 572	1 427	1 935
Median income (dollars)	8 625	11 384	12 500	8 918	6 212	—	10 159	7 779	6 991	7 856
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.3	32.0	35.0	34.9	18.9	—	37.8	30.4	24.6	27.6
Median income (dollars)	18 542	16 080	20 625	16 083	30 417	—	19 375	15 043	12 853	15 173
Per capita income (dollars)	12 644	12 797	17 154	12 553	15 557	—	15 322	9 654	9 462	10 030
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	378	1 067	56	1 127	131	—	1 661	1 749	1 667	2 238
With earnings	303	937	42	992	102	—	1 469	1 370	1 190	1 762
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 576	38 175	44 743	38 886	53 484	—	36 405	27 586	27 534	29 586
With Social Security income	110	202	16	231	46	—	418	578	637	656
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 052	7 832	9 780	7 561	9 686	—	9 319	7 547	7 195	7 655
With public assistance income	17	45	2	55	8	—	43	135	195	203
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 525	2 641	3 960	4 395	864	—	2 576	3 657	4 031	3 984
With retirement income	90	151	20	95	39	—	247	162	236	274
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 112	7 807	8 443	5 330	12 294	—	11 726	4 933	6 351	5 243
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 189	40 745	50 477	41 794	60 674	—	43 685	31 256	29 979	32 004
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 153	40 615	63 380	44 054	60 007	—	40 487	31 957	31 278	33 216
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 571	40 921	47 338	39 053	61 086	—	46 516	30 463	28 718	30 666
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 931	44 732	51 998	43 086	64 549	—	44 909	33 730	31 695	33 592
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 566	45 858	63 380	45 664	60 007	—	42 790	35 679	34 181	36 023
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 750	43 229	48 894	39 884	67 694	—	46 708	31 658	29 443	31 001
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	30 502	20 351	34 505	18 579	7 395	—	36 844	15 773	13 364	18 172
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 071	15 677	—	15 766	—	—	27 212	15 218	11 762	12 163
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 116	28 424	34 505	22 131	7 395	—	46 185	17 162	18 105	28 513
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	259	882	46	958	118	—	1 344	1 349	1 206	1 753
Householder worked in 1989	170	758	34	850	80	—	1 120	1 072	921	1 378
With related children under 18 years	117	506	9	538	45	—	637	733	611	938
With related children under 5 years	47	265	3	190	16	—	318	274	268	415
Married-couple families	225	738	42	890	110	—	1 224	1 139	1 054	1 566
Householder worked in 1989	158	651	32	788	80	—	1 000	909	810	1 237
With related children under 18 years	105	422	9	500	45	—	562	591	514	826
With related children under 5 years	47	218	3	182	16	—	304	230	226	375
Female householder, no husband present	20	120	4	43	8	—	65	126	95	117
Householder worked in 1989	6	83	2	39	—	—	65	88	68	87
With related children under 18 years	6	76	—	26	—	—	38	98	72	74
With related children under 5 years	—	39	—	6	—	—	—	29	33	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	160	299	10	227	15	—	445	527	537	625
Nonfamily householder	119	185	10	169	13	—	317	400	461	485
65 years and over	23	61	6	60	6	—	86	206	272	224
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	890	3 182	139	3 472	346	—	4 458	4 985	4 488	6 338
Persons under 18 years	187	946	21	1 084	88	—	1 189	1 588	1 371	1 871
Related children under 18 years	184	928	21	1 080	88	—	1 189	1 580	1 370	1 861
Related children 5 to 17 years	127	660	19	845	67	—	826	1 239	1 033	1 349
Persons 65 years and over	112	200	24	245	39	—	458	671	794	760
Persons 75 years and over	54	60	18	102	30	—	163	265	334	304
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	12	46	—	49	8	—	60	148	140	151
Percent below poverty level	4.6	5.2	—	5.1	6.8	—	4.5	11.0	11.6	8.6
Householder worked in 1989	6	30	—	34	—	—	42	87	80	92
With related children under 18 years	6	30	—	36	—	—	41	106	95	112
With related children under 5 years	—	22	—	17	—	—	33	65	59	49
Married-couple families	6	24	—	38	—	—	52	102	93	91
Householder worked in 1989	—	14	—	27	—	—	34	58	55	53
With related children under 18 years	—	8	—	29	—	—	33	65	54	56
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	15	—	—	31	41	31	22
Female householder, no husband present	6	14	—	6	8	—	6	31	39	46
Householder worked in 1989	6	8	—	2	—	—	6	17	19	29
With related children under 18 years	6	14	—	5	—	—	6	29	37	42
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	17	26	17
Unrelated individuals	29	54	—	42	7	—	31	163	128	155
Nonfamily householder	15	8	—	28	7	—	—	117	97	105
65 years and over	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	69	60	57
Persons	52	167	—	225	23	—	231	670	674	670
Percent below poverty level	5.8	5.2	—	6.5	6.6	—	5.2	13.4	15.0	10.6
Persons under 18 years	7	62	—	94	—	—	93	248	275	244
Related children under 18 years	7	44	—	90	—	—	93	240	275	234
Related children 5 to 17 years	7	23	—	65	—	—	50	162	194	171
Persons 65 years and over	—	19	—	27	8	—	—	120	117	71
Persons 75 years and over	—	19	—	16	8	—	—	60	58	51
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	22	76	—	60	5	—	99	231	121	235
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	109	252	—	309	33	—	375	1 010	1 098	1 132
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	203	703	10	855	67	—	953	2 150	2 157	2 599
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewo County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Eau Claire County							
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 270	2 070	1 126	1 241	2 423	1 346	2 356	562	1 906	1 344
Less than \$5,000	53	54	36	43	143	20	202	17	42	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	196	350	46	42	237	76	458	13	164	136
\$10,000 to \$14,999	159	202	80	107	275	116	350	46	70	120
\$15,000 to \$24,999	286	430	257	217	500	288	576	114	334	172
\$25,000 to \$34,999	271	341	281	225	386	273	452	147	244	263
\$35,000 to \$49,999	191	370	197	294	495	341	200	92	487	244
\$50,000 to \$74,999	74	229	167	220	294	152	102	88	403	209
\$75,000 to \$99,999	21	47	8	65	71	47	—	15	88	91
\$100,000 or more	19	47	54	28	22	33	16	30	74	84
Median (dollars)	22 267	24 967	30 300	34 351	26 187	31 169	17 333	30 227	38 405	32 813
Mean (dollars)	26 564	29 458	38 039	39 169	32 554	34 873	21 252	38 957	41 945	43 971
Families	962	1 585	845	1 031	1 725	1 094	1 411	379	1 489	957
Median income (dollars)	25 833	31 214	32 057	38 058	31 642	34 703	20 297	38 472	43 312	41 484
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 257	2 044	1 172	1 294	2 107	1 328	1 923	568	1 694	1 161
Median income (dollars)	14 401	17 648	21 525	21 719	20 386	21 721	12 879	22 760	27 124	27 805
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.8	50.8	54.4	55.0	54.6	60.6	41.7	64.8	53.2	52.5
Median income (dollars)	20 972	22 404	25 625	26 339	26 543	27 390	20 964	28 542	34 980	35 336
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 058	2 093	997	1 249	2 212	1 263	2 119	470	1 944	1 232
Median income (dollars)	7 039	7 831	10 417	10 185	9 281	9 443	7 642	9 926	10 717	10 852
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.6	30.0	35.1	33.2	33.2	32.6	28.8	34.7	25.5	27.4
Median income (dollars)	15 274	15 997	14 259	18 578	16 423	18 622	15 010	15 433	20 773	18 856
Per capita income (dollars)	9 792	10 833	14 334	13 248	12 713	12 260	8 501	16 455	16 289	16 852
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 270	2 070	1 126	1 241	2 423	1 346	2 356	562	1 906	1 344
With earnings	986	1 523	911	1 052	1 991	1 148	1 735	514	1 497	1 143
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 486	31 761	38 697	39 478	32 769	35 110	21 488	38 966	41 264	43 356
With Social Security income	417	728	316	268	587	231	663	72	637	262
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 158	7 833	7 972	8 531	8 714	8 445	7 330	8 307	9 620	8 906
With public assistance income	126	141	43	60	194	76	489	35	59	95
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 361	4 286	5 004	3 949	4 225	5 258	4 435	3 730	1 983	5 597
With retirement income	134	283	249	135	267	189	362	44	416	104
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 138	5 020	7 397	9 098	8 082	8 025	5 702	4 268	9 411	11 865
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	29 526	34 223	39 836	42 094	38 079	37 819	22 608	44 139	47 468	53 121
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 786	34 372	39 840	45 999	40 205	36 916	21 370	44 054	48 719	61 555
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 251	34 086	39 832	37 680	35 655	38 864	24 286	44 200	46 438	43 394
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 707	36 350	42 366	44 524	43 493	40 573	26 092	49 039	50 487	58 754
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 090	38 365	43 120	50 235	50 083	40 858	27 765	53 083	55 570	72 684
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 303	34 647	41 607	38 648	37 325	40 262	24 104	46 490	46 842	44 958
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 078	19 455	17 629	20 959	12 882	14 400	13 504	18 392	21 019	21 164
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 726	13 771	11 668	21 076	11 880	12 645	9 050	13 032	15 320	17 358
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 940	25 539	25 578	20 605	16 296	23 395	22 487	25 615	38 577	45 517
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	962	1 585	845	1 031	1 725	1 094	1 411	379	1 489	957
Householder worked in 1989	770	1 256	677	907	1 391	888	967	336	1 176	824
With related children under 18 years	486	777	433	561	953	597	833	170	687	513
With related children under 5 years	159	268	151	170	413	245	462	54	208	230
Married-couple families	834	1 371	753	911	1 392	965	983	313	1 324	818
Householder worked in 1989	663	1 102	598	798	1 124	807	653	282	1 053	720
With related children under 18 years	410	636	389	476	699	508	542	132	561	407
With related children under 5 years	137	219	132	155	311	217	319	34	177	196
Female householder, no husband present	87	147	77	93	282	98	362	54	151	111
Householder worked in 1989	66	106	64	82	232	57	257	42	109	85
With related children under 18 years	63	84	44	70	226	86	255	31	121	96
With related children under 5 years	18	32	19	15	94	28	135	13	31	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	391	569	366	341	935	338	1 293	247	480	505
Nonfamily householder	308	485	281	210	698	252	945	183	417	387
65 years and over	156	296	96	83	220	60	311	40	204	85
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 436	5 605	3 005	3 649	6 097	3 773	5 734	1 330	4 889	3 516
Persons under 18 years	1 002	1 530	812	1 060	1 738	1 118	1 688	282	1 232	1 057
Related children under 18 years	998	1 530	812	1 056	1 732	1 118	1 688	282	1 225	1 057
Related children 5 to 17 years	754	1 150	613	817	1 214	770	1 063	201	908	764
Persons 65 years and over	495	890	326	338	621	293	710	73	774	353
Persons 75 years and over	185	382	102	130	250	89	270	21	248	108
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	88	126	42	39	155	58	297	18	88	80
Percent below poverty level	9.1	7.9	5.0	3.8	9.0	5.3	21.0	4.7	5.9	8.4
Householder worked in 1989	63	104	23	19	85	14	132	12	63	50
With related children under 18 years	75	84	35	17	117	51	267	12	70	60
With related children under 5 years	13	37	16	11	70	44	173	6	38	20
Married-couple families	52	93	19	22	67	27	110	—	25	18
Householder worked in 1989	40	78	6	7	31	14	—	—	20	13
With related children under 18 years	39	59	12	—	36	20	88	—	7	11
With related children under 5 years	6	24	—	—	25	20	71	—	7	—
Female householder, no husband present	30	28	23	17	88	31	170	18	63	44
Householder worked in 1989	17	21	17	12	54	—	93	12	43	21
With related children under 18 years	30	20	23	17	81	31	162	12	63	44
With related children under 5 years	4	13	16	11	45	24	94	6	31	14
Unrelated individuals	126	135	39	90	197	55	247	28	60	64
Nonfamily householder	88	96	13	35	149	27	148	18	40	38
65 years and over	48	74	6	36	72	5	27	5	18	8
Persons	460	608	175	187	710	286	1 457	70	316	294
Percent below poverty level	13.4	10.8	5.8	5.1	11.6	7.6	25.4	5.3	6.5	8.4
Persons under 18 years	170	218	74	29	276	140	729	19	125	105
Related children under 18 years	166	218	74	25	270	140	729	19	125	105
Related children 5 to 17 years	146	150	57	11	155	54	441	5	70	81
Persons 65 years and over	57	100	20	48	19	19	57	5	18	20
Persons 75 years and over	30	55	13	30	57	7	10	—	5	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	117	126	89	67	282	95	989	11	108	41
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	773	1 012	336	219	1 063	335	2 126	80	559	408
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 665	1 941	818	688	1 871	848	3 159	224	750	637

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County—Con.					Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County				
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 744	2 355	1 199	2 733	161	253	46	15	1 816	1 277
Less than \$5,000	70	286	33	113	5	7	—	—	17	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	283	385	146	339	8	26	—	7	92	76
\$10,000 to \$14,999	185	414	153	330	9	21	5	8	125	110
\$15,000 to \$24,999	291	547	279	624	42	57	12	—	289	283
\$25,000 to \$34,999	257	334	230	518	40	52	23	—	403	264
\$35,000 to \$49,999	250	221	204	542	43	34	—	—	545	313
\$50,000 to \$74,999	264	142	96	228	14	38	6	—	295	139
\$75,000 to \$99,999	59	15	32	27	—	5	—	—	38	39
\$100,000 or more	85	11	26	12	—	13	—	—	12	33
Median (dollars)	26 991	16 168	24 595	24 402	27 708	28 466	28 750	10 156	34 643	30 585
Mean (dollars)	34 420	20 901	28 847	27 928	29 351	40 196	28 383	9 392	35 583	34 368
Families	969	828	819	1 893	133	165	41	7	1 499	1 053
Median income (dollars)	40 487	28 423	26 554	29 647	33 021	28 828	31 250	5 360	36 725	34 047
Violcs 15 years and over, with income	1 454	2 196	1 115	2 391	184	215	47	8	1 873	1 257
Median income (dollars)	20 625	7 848	17 023	18 741	17 885	25 446	9 407	11 250	23 705	21 372
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.3	25.2	51.7	49.5	40.2	69.8	61.7	100.0	60.2	58.9
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 629	2 810	1 164	2 582	23 182	28 269	9 632	11 250	28 486	26 544
Median income (dollars)	7 881	5 140	8 588	8 886	8 750	14 412	11 042	8 750	9 312	9 014
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.6	15.6	33.2	30.9	22.1	38.0	37.0	—	33.3	31.5
Median income (dollars)	16 569	15 867	15 284	17 445	28 750	14 886	23 250	—	18 438	18 608
Per capita income (dollars)	15 149	8 183	10 824	11 322	10 733	17 758	9 999	3 913	12 579	11 998
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 744	2 355	1 199	2 733	161	253	46	15	1 816	1 277
With earnings	1 408	1 881	1 043	2 072	118	188	35	15	1 576	1 079
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 100	20 565	27 183	28 836	32 259	44 169	23 337	8 667	34 610	34 560
With Social Security income	486	525	201	792	31	60	22	—	407	231
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 529	6 262	8 460	8 447	7 999	7 991	8 512	—	8 939	8 445
With public assistance income	112	217	87	310	9	6	—	7	86	76
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 861	4 483	5 201	3 368	6 084	7 440	—	1 554	5 028	5 258
With retirement income	216	253	124	474	36	52	17	—	348	183
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 802	7 692	7 087	7 360	6 758	5 933	2 585	—	7 177	8 284
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	46 716	31 081	31 470	32 514	31 705	38 383	30 342	7 554	38 197	37 309
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 835	23 998	27 206	32 406	28 493	30 064	30 629	7 554	40 856	36 717
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 009	36 557	36 594	32 633	35 496	46 603	30 117	—	35 328	37 979
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 280	34 562	36 891	36 750	33 175	42 939	29 748	—	39 565	40 029
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 438	30 740	35 226	39 335	29 406	35 787	29 253	—	43 445	40 683
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 811	36 815	38 398	34 186	37 208	49 468	30 078	—	35 401	39 324
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 296	16 011	13 224	15 199	20 144	17 244	31 961	7 554	22 709	13 873
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 419	8 899	9 925	12 841	23 433	11 088	33 382	7 554	14 431	11 895
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 694	33 879	23 487	21 192	11 100	36 737	30 256	—	32 792	23 395
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	969	828	819	1 893	133	165	41	7	1 499	1 053
Householder worked in 1989	818	575	648	1 418	108	132	35	7	1 247	847
With related children under 18 years	480	370	465	1 003	72	82	18	7	787	569
With related children under 5 years	255	200	198	501	11	27	—	7	289	233
Married-couple families	827	677	623	1 462	118	132	30	—	1 356	929
Householder worked in 1989	723	499	492	1 129	102	99	24	—	1 115	771
With related children under 18 years	399	260	304	734	61	63	12	—	711	485
With related children under 5 years	213	142	120	364	11	21	—	—	282	205
Female householder, no husband present	98	144	185	340	15	25	11	7	122	93
Householder worked in 1989	51	69	145	225	6	25	11	7	111	52
With related children under 18 years	62	103	150	251	11	19	6	7	67	81
With related children under 5 years	34	58	72	128	—	6	—	7	7	28
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 120	3 445	598	1 095	48	108	5	8	418	296
Nonfamily householder	775	1 527	380	840	28	88	5	8	317	224
5 years and over	171	305	31	344	8	34	5	—	92	60
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 922	5 986	3 161	6 695	438	581	129	36	5 141	3 606
Persons under 18 years	781	838	871	1 762	114	148	31	21	1 432	1 076
Related children under 18 years	776	830	871	1 746	114	148	31	21	1 419	1 076
Related children 5 to 17 years	523	513	620	1 216	95	127	31	—	1 047	742
Persons 65 years and over	541	542	265	927	32	86	35	—	493	293
Persons 75 years and over	216	283	90	406	18	31	12	—	148	89
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	87	159	115	211	5	13	—	7	29	58
Percent below poverty level	9.0	19.2	14.0	11.1	3.8	7.9	—	100.0	1.9	5.5
Householder worked in 1989	68	55	75	98	—	6	—	7	23	14
With related children under 18 years	48	148	109	169	5	6	—	7	29	51
With related children under 5 years	40	89	69	132	—	6	—	7	7	44
Married-couple families	20	70	24	90	—	7	—	—	5	27
Householder worked in 1989	20	25	12	39	—	—	—	—	5	14
With related children under 18 years	6	59	18	63	—	—	—	—	5	20
With related children under 5 years	6	38	18	41	—	—	—	—	—	20
Female householder, no husband present	48	82	91	113	5	6	—	7	24	31
Householder worked in 1989	29	23	63	59	—	6	—	7	18	—
With related children under 18 years	42	82	91	106	5	6	—	7	24	31
With related children under 5 years	34	51	51	91	—	6	—	7	7	24
Unrelated individuals	436	2 293	175	237	13	6	—	—	62	55
Nonfamily householder	238	758	53	139	6	—	—	—	30	27
5 years and over	41	89	15	82	—	—	—	—	5	5
Persons	631	2 961	538	954	31	39	—	28	163	286
Percent below poverty level	16.1	49.5	17.0	14.2	7.1	6.7	—	77.8	3.2	7.9
Persons under 18 years	65	387	215	384	6	13	—	21	67	140
Related children under 18 years	60	387	215	368	6	13	—	21	59	140
Related children 5 to 17 years	18	207	106	223	6	8	—	—	48	54
Persons 65 years and over	41	110	30	126	—	14	—	—	5	19
Persons 75 years and over	36	54	22	67	—	7	—	—	5	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	224	1 662	95	298	24	20	—	—	51	95
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	837	3 230	718	1 310	39	95	—	—	362	335
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 116	4 140	1 367	2 217	121	233	—	36	823	842

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.									
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 317	2 387	429	1 627	1 056	1 548	1 458	433	2 355	809
Less than \$5,000	202	94	17	25	17	70	116	59	286	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	452	345	13	120	117	277	334	125	385	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	343	226	39	50	102	173	188	59	414	12
\$15,000 to \$24,999	576	589	106	234	131	277	215	121	547	22
\$25,000 to \$34,999	445	483	88	195	226	229	179	33	334	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999	187	396	54	463	213	235	153	20	221	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	96	206	73	385	158	196	140	16	142	4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	42	15	88	47	34	86	—	15	2
\$100,000 or more	16	6	24	67	49	57	47	—	11	1
Median (dollars)	17 243	23 740	29 777	40 827	31 047	23 631	18 869	13 160	16 168	21 92
Mean (dollars)	21 049	26 858	38 161	44 885	38 897	30 460	32 403	16 063	20 901	27 05
Families	1 379	1 370	274	1 310	685	791	550	89	828	53
Median income (dollars)	20 092	29 662	40 125	45 382	40 795	38 484	40 192	20 208	28 423	25 00
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 865	1 843	427	1 483	871	1 217	2 437	479	2 196	70
Median income (dollars)	13 012	17 895	22 125	29 602	27 762	19 978	4 424	7 154	7 848	17 40
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.7	41.7	60.4	52.3	54.5	49.1	15.4	29.2	25.2	49.1
Median income (dollars)	20 904	26 098	30 938	36 953	34 301	29 375	27 895	14 625	19 725	22 58
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 073	2 189	347	1 663	968	1 437	3 699	353	2 810	80
Median income (dollars)	7 544	10 036	9 598	10 837	10 877	7 736	3 919	4 919	5 140	7 30
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.8	25.3	37.2	24.1	30.5	22.5	7.3	6.2	15.6	31.1
Median income (dollars)	14 786	17 416	14 931	22 355	18 520	16 373	17 016	23 281	15 867	13 93
Per capita income (dollars)	8 453	12 159	16 655	17 184	15 281	13 884	8 825	7 675	8 183	10 19
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 317	2 387	429	1 627	1 056	1 548	1 458	433	2 355	809
With earnings	1 702	1 586	381	1 272	894	1 239	986	309	1 881	70
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 254	26 883	38 928	44 149	40 819	30 547	32 829	13 732	20 565	25 03
With Social Security income	643	1 009	64	568	172	443	553	123	525	121
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 374	9 164	7 570	9 730	8 226	7 448	7 031	6 110	6 262	8 37
With public assistance income	489	190	30	28	82	112	95	60	217	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 435	4 883	3 117	3 081	5 795	2 861	2 836	5 484	4 483	5 11
With retirement income	355	540	44	382	59	186	213	61	253	7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 674	7 776	4 268	9 552	5 275	7 560	10 557	7 532	7 692	8 58
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	22 256	32 272	43 621	49 979	48 435	41 405	57 453	22 282	31 081	29 38
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 871	31 260	47 473	52 763	54 898	45 941	46 268	21 306	23 998	26 75
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 160	33 108	40 918	47 733	39 526	36 669	68 396	23 655	36 557	32 60
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 747	34 488	48 677	52 890	54 086	46 058	63 423	24 597	34 562	34 55
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 171	35 293	57 701	59 635	64 333	52 606	51 842	25 214	30 740	34 30
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 056	33 924	42 899	48 174	41 548	39 116	73 988	23 782	36 815	34 79
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 138	21 508	15 734	18 955	23 072	19 296	18 914	13 571	16 011	12 29
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 050	14 821	9 542	16 328	18 583	14 419	18 596	4 142	8 899	10 18
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 891	29 784	24 476	32 386	45 517	27 694	19 604	23 000	33 879	18 31
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 379	1 370	274	1 310	685	791	550	89	828	53
Householder worked in 1989	941	917	237	1 023	604	667	450	71	575	42
With related children under 18 years	819	625	113	585	397	425	283	52	370	31
With related children under 5 years	462	275	42	149	200	249	112	37	200	12
Married-couple families	958	1 071	228	1 186	567	649	480	72	677	40
Householder worked in 1989	634	723	197	933	513	572	408	54	499	31
With related children under 18 years	528	441	89	488	312	344	235	41	260	20
With related children under 5 years	319	209	29	123	170	207	102	26	142	7
Female householder, no husband present	355	226	41	110	90	98	54	12	144	12
Householder worked in 1989	250	133	35	76	70	51	26	12	69	9
With related children under 18 years	255	125	24	92	75	62	42	6	103	9
With related children under 5 years	135	30	13	26	25	34	4	6	58	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 286	1 325	203	363	489	1 102	1 669	550	3 445	44
Nonfamily householder	938	1 017	155	317	371	757	908	344	1 527	27
65 years and over	304	540	16	180	83	165	418	103	305	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 612	5 245	985	4 230	2 712	3 391	3 277	881	5 986	2 09
Persons under 18 years	1 663	1 140	191	1 071	823	666	449	158	838	57
Related children under 18 years	1 663	1 140	191	1 071	823	661	445	155	830	57
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 038	774	121	835	569	415	296	90	513	41
Persons 65 years and over	690	1 192	49	696	195	471	578	152	542	18
Persons 75 years and over	264	599	7	227	73	205	322	53	283	6
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	297	135	18	63	51	87	40	35	159	6
Percent below poverty level	21.5	9.9	6.6	4.8	7.4	11.0	7.3	39.3	19.2	12
Householder worked in 1989	132	46	12	38	27	68	36	26	55	4
With related children under 18 years	267	116	12	53	38	48	26	23	148	6
With related children under 5 years	173	49	6	26	10	40	15	20	89	3
Married-couple families	110	61	—	10	5	20	10	24	70	1
Householder worked in 1989	31	16	—	5	—	20	10	15	25	1
With related children under 18 years	88	51	—	—	5	6	5	12	59	1
With related children under 5 years	71	28	—	—	—	6	5	9	38	1
Female householder, no husband present	170	74	18	53	28	48	19	6	82	5
Householder worked in 1989	93	30	12	33	16	29	15	6	23	3
With related children under 18 years	162	65	12	53	28	42	15	6	82	5
With related children under 5 years	94	21	6	26	10	34	4	6	51	2
Unrelated individuals	247	250	28	29	64	436	878	286	2 293	15
Nonfamily householder	148	123	18	9	38	238	318	131	758	5
65 years and over	27	94	5	5	8	41	64	7	89	1
Persons	1 457	715	70	217	221	631	974	465	2 961	38
Percent below poverty level	26.0	13.6	7.1	5.1	8.1	18.6	29.7	52.8	49.5	18
Persons under 18 years	729	236	19	98	72	65	33	111	387	14
Related children under 18 years	729	236	19	98	72	60	29	108	387	14
Related children 5 to 17 years	441	144	5	66	61	18	11	58	207	7
Persons 65 years and over	57	94	5	5	20	41	64	19	110	1
Persons 75 years and over	10	62	—	5	8	36	39	12	54	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	989	219	11	70	29	224	465	181	1 662	4
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 113	954	74	406	333	810	1 196	523	3 230	54
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 146	1 730	176	458	506	1 072	1 604	653	4 140	1 00

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.		Remainder of Eau Claire County						
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 733	115	1 520	1 391	873	1 195	2 408	69	39
Less than \$5,000	113	—	86	37	29	43	143	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	339	—	293	188	20	42	230	—	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	330	—	264	162	59	102	267	6	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	624	25	343	303	200	205	500	5	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	518	40	257	213	229	202	386	9	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	542	38	151	277	163	294	495	28	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	228	12	83	162	129	214	294	13	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	27	—	19	30	3	65	71	8	—
\$100,000 or more	12	—	24	19	41	28	22	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 402	33 438	18 292	25 237	30 970	35 243	26 345	40 795	32 321
Mean (dollars)	27 928	33 855	23 876	30 137	37 414	39 584	32 698	44 220	33 288
Families	1 893	95	1 082	1 117	680	990	1 718	41	32
Median income (dollars)	29 647	36 250	21 875	29 175	32 778	38 705	31 744	42 250	43 438
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 391	134	1 409	1 443	957	1 247	2 099	71	58
Median income (dollars)	18 741	20 300	13 991	16 506	20 849	22 087	20 509	33 021	6 842
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.5	44.0	40.8	55.7	50.9	54.8	54.4	91.5	41.4
Median income (dollars)	25 182	23 750	20 590	22 270	25 131	26 771	26 613	33 646	23 125
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 563	97	1 250	1 255	797	1 203	2 205	55	46
Median income (dollars)	8 886	10 750	6 888	8 049	9 257	10 119	9 293	18 173	14 286
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.9	33.0	22.6	35.4	34.4	33.1	33.3	56.4	30.4
Median income (dollars)	17 445	28 750	12 674	13 238	14 025	18 448	16 423	18 750	17 813
Per capita income (dollars)	11 322	12 588	8 763	10 260	13 517	13 366	12 764	17 967	10 770
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 733	115	1 520	1 391	873	1 195	2 408	69	39
With earnings	2 072	90	1 109	1 114	723	1 017	1 976	69	33
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 836	35 436	24 475	30 896	37 274	40 033	32 952	43 706	33 580
With Social Security income	792	16	581	426	256	246	587	—	20
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 447	9 923	7 254	7 045	7 967	8 533	8 714	—	5 915
With public assistance income	310	—	223	110	37	60	187	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 368	—	3 932	4 114	4 609	3 949	4 325	—	—
With retirement income	474	29	212	187	197	118	267	6	7
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 360	7 229	6 729	5 114	7 784	10 036	8 082	124	7 140
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	32 514	36 167	27 895	33 107	40 189	42 581	38 204	50 914	37 758
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 406	33 382	29 442	33 168	42 198	46 522	40 456	40 895	49 810
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 633	38 673	26 382	33 039	38 179	38 058	35 655	72 492	28 384
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 750	35 874	30 303	34 570	42 245	45 028	43 493	54 624	39 341
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 335	32 287	33 119	34 853	44 586	50 795	50 083	44 525	49 810
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 186	38 673	27 714	34 269	39 834	39 006	37 325	72 492	26 017
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 199	40 500	11 891	18 983	17 814	19 483	13 018	24 200	32 103
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 841	40 500	9 471	17 598	12 108	19 922	12 024	24 200	—
to own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 192	—	16 404	21 191	23 098	17 924	16 296	—	32 103
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 893	95	1 082	1 117	680	990	1 718	41	32
Householder worked in 1989	1 418	84	795	930	545	872	1 384	41	26
With related children under 18 years	1 003	45	566	602	351	543	946	28	14
With related children under 5 years	501	11	220	237	124	170	406	12	—
Married-couple families	1 462	89	904	954	621	881	1 392	36	25
Householder worked in 1989	1 129	78	674	806	499	774	1 124	36	19
With related children under 18 years	734	39	449	492	326	464	699	23	14
With related children under 5 years	364	11	190	192	111	155	311	12	—
Female householder, no husband present	340	6	106	96	52	82	275	5	7
Householder worked in 1989	225	6	70	74	39	71	225	5	7
With related children under 18 years	251	6	78	66	25	64	219	5	—
With related children under 5 years	128	—	20	24	13	15	87	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 095	40	526	373	258	336	927	42	7
Nonfamily householder	840	20	438	274	193	205	690	28	7
5 years and over	344	—	258	160	62	78	220	—	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 695	306	4 131	4 012	2 424	3 520	6 061	167	122
Persons under 18 years	1 762	74	1 279	1 170	664	1 029	1 717	42	25
Related children under 18 years	1 746	74	1 268	1 161	664	1 025	1 711	42	25
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 216	55	933	865	486	786	1 214	28	25
Persons 65 years and over	927	14	665	481	240	303	621	—	20
Persons 75 years and over	406	—	276	200	71	118	250	—	6
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	211	—	198	103	29	39	148	—	—
Percent below poverty level	11.1	—	18.3	9.2	4.3	3.9	8.6	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	98	—	145	67	17	19	78	—	—
With related children under 18 years	169	—	172	79	29	17	110	—	—
With related children under 5 years	132	—	82	40	10	11	63	—	—
Married-couple families	90	—	130	74	12	22	67	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	39	—	99	52	6	7	31	—	—
With related children under 18 years	63	—	111	56	12	—	36	—	—
With related children under 5 years	41	—	64	29	—	—	25	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	113	—	54	21	17	17	81	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	59	—	38	11	11	12	47	—	—
With related children under 18 years	106	—	51	19	17	17	74	—	—
With related children under 5 years	91	—	18	9	10	11	38	—	—
Unrelated individuals	237	13	161	91	33	90	197	—	—
Nonfamily householder	139	6	112	42	13	35	149	—	—
5 years and over	82	—	78	36	6	36	72	—	—
Persons	954	13	1 041	482	136	187	682	—	—
Percent below poverty level	14.2	4.2	25.2	12.0	5.6	5.3	11.3	—	—
Persons under 18 years	384	—	488	208	61	29	255	—	—
Related children under 18 years	368	—	480	199	61	25	249	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	223	—	342	151	49	11	155	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	126	—	91	57	6	48	94	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	67	—	53	41	6	30	57	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	298	6	249	133	69	67	282	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 310	13	1 421	766	241	219	1 035	—	13
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 217	38	2 292	1 466	585	688	1 835	6	13

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Eau Claire County—Con.								
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	133	279	288	196	—	390	—	46	1 90
Less than \$5,000	—	17	6	—	—	7	—	5	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	44	23	6	—	56	—	8	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	20	18	12	—	28	—	9	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8	100	41	14	—	51	—	17	32
\$25,000 to \$34,999	59	49	37	28	—	115	—	—	37
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38	24	31	15	—	65	—	5	51
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	18	51	68	—	50	—	2	31
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	44	25	—	4	—	—	5
\$100,000 or more	6	7	37	28	—	14	—	—	5
Median (dollars)	31 875	19 963	41 625	54 535	—	29 464	—	15 417	34 41
Mean (dollars)	41 525	24 802	62 602	65 699	—	32 569	—	18 090	37 98
Families	105	179	272	178	—	283	—	38	1 58
Median income (dollars)	36 250	23 125	48 000	56 108	—	33 125	—	17 083	36 77
Males 15 years and over, with income	141	211	290	237	—	408	—	50	2 11
Median income (dollars)	23 355	13 795	28 500	43 337	—	16 597	—	11 250	21 18
Percent year-round full-time workers	78.0	59.2	47.9	31.6	—	55.1	—	30.0	57.
Median income (dollars)	26 071	16 719	46 967	50 921	—	26 023	—	21 458	26 64
Females 15 years and over, with income	123	281	264	192	—	357	—	48	1 74
Median income (dollars)	12 562	9 911	10 694	8 816	—	11 344	—	6 250	9 70
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.6	33.8	17.0	22.9	—	36.4	—	—	34.
Median income (dollars)	16 563	16 823	19 896	19 167	—	19 250	—	—	17 38
Per capita income (dollars)	15 886	10 536	22 150	22 662	—	12 106	—	6 435	12 91
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	133	279	288	196	—	390	—	46	1 90
With earnings	133	225	249	169	—	342	—	28	1 72
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 074	24 955	52 438	60 156	—	31 588	—	22 049	36 65
With Social Security income	8	69	90	43	—	73	—	15	38
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	14 204	8 714	10 187	8 355	—	8 580	—	5 947	8 34
With public assistance income	5	31	17	—	—	7	—	9	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 404	991	4 643	—	—	6 204	—	6 084	3 43
With retirement income	—	34	47	30	—	54	—	7	24
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	7 827	20 148	23 702	—	5 152	—	4 809	7 83
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	45 490	29 087	64 951	70 320	—	35 426	—	20 551	40 62
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 657	21 524	84 340	86 785	—	28 089	—	20 345	41 15
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 156	36 238	50 534	62 957	—	43 938	—	21 056	40 00
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 009	29 839	69 299	70 320	—	41 139	—	24 889	41 51
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 238	25 050	100 112	86 785	—	36 958	—	24 299	42 94
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 909	34 103	50 534	62 957	—	44 788	—	26 745	39 95
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 772	26 555	12 986	—	—	15 063	—	6 573	23 57
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 000	11 107	12 986	—	—	9 448	—	2 952	17 35
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 839	44 442	—	—	—	36 225	—	11 100	34 88
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	105	179	272	178	—	283	—	38	1 58
Householder worked in 1989	99	153	222	151	—	225	—	24	1 36
With related children under 18 years	57	102	116	55	—	154	—	27	81
With related children under 5 years	12	59	30	6	—	69	—	—	31
Married-couple families	85	138	251	178	—	221	—	29	1 47
Householder worked in 1989	85	120	207	151	—	175	—	24	1 25
With related children under 18 years	43	73	95	55	—	103	—	22	75
With related children under 5 years	5	54	26	6	—	44	—	—	30
Female householder, no husband present	13	41	21	—	—	62	—	9	7
Householder worked in 1989	7	33	15	—	—	50	—	—	1
With related children under 18 years	7	29	21	—	—	51	—	5	6
With related children under 5 years	—	5	4	—	—	25	—	—	1
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	44	117	16	18	—	158	—	8	43
Nonfamily householder	28	100	16	18	—	107	—	8	31
65 years and over	24	24	6	6	—	5	—	8	1
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	345	659	804	531	—	1 066	—	132	5 51
Persons under 18 years	91	161	234	115	—	299	—	40	1 66
Related children under 18 years	91	154	234	115	—	299	—	40	1 55
Related children 5 to 17 years	80	73	197	108	—	205	—	40	1 21
Persons 65 years and over	24	78	158	70	—	82	—	18	44
Persons 75 years and over	14	21	35	11	—	21	—	18	14
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	25	29	—	—	50	—	5	7
Percent below poverty level	—	14.0	10.7	—	—	17.7	—	13.2	4
Householder worked in 1989	—	25	23	—	—	32	—	—	4
With related children under 18 years	—	17	22	—	—	44	—	5	1
With related children under 5 years	—	12	10	—	—	30	—	—	1
Married-couple families	—	15	13	—	—	13	—	—	1
Householder worked in 1989	—	15	13	—	—	7	—	—	1
With related children under 18 years	—	7	6	—	—	7	—	—	1
With related children under 5 years	—	7	6	—	—	7	—	—	1
Female householder, no husband present	—	10	16	—	—	37	—	5	1
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	10	—	—	25	—	—	1
With related children under 18 years	—	10	16	—	—	37	—	5	1
With related children under 5 years	—	5	4	—	—	23	—	—	1
Unrelated individuals	—	31	—	—	—	17	—	—	1
Nonfamily householder	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 years and over	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Persons	—	99	75	—	—	152	—	18	31
Percent below poverty level	—	15.0	9.3	—	—	14.3	—	13.6	6
Persons under 18 years	—	27	37	—	—	69	—	6	1
Related children under 18 years	—	27	37	—	—	69	—	6	1
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	4	20	—	—	30	—	6	1
Persons 65 years and over	—	13	—	—	—	15	—	—	1
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	38	16	—	—	47	—	18	11
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	6	153	75	27	—	173	—	26	5
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	48	292	131	44	—	361	—	83	1 4

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County		Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County			
	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewo County	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 12	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	133 860	51 789	82 071	52 359	4 922	5 560	4 800	5 560
Native	133 068	51 548	81 520	52 032	4 913	5 517	4 791	5 517
Foreign born	792	241	551	327	9	43	9	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	230	107	123	58	20	10	20	10
Persons 5 years and over	124 628	48 004	76 624	49 119	4 507	5 343	4 385	5 343
Speak a language other than English	3 430	1 213	2 217	1 242	99	100	99	100
Do not speak English "very well"	1 099	364	735	306	41	25	41	25
In linguistically isolated households	400	116	284	76	27	10	27	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	38 681	12 736	25 945	18 212	1 152	3 010	1 114	3 010
Preprimary school	2 436	917	1 519	978	110	50	110	50
Public school	1 682	698	984	591	80	26	80	26
Elementary or high school	22 460	9 613	12 847	7 200	712	350	687	350
Public school	19 853	8 339	11 514	6 474	630	285	605	285
College	13 785	2 206	11 579	10 034	330	2 610	317	2 610
Public college	13 367	2 043	11 324	9 863	323	2 571	310	2 571
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	81 312	32 947	48 365	29 669	3 008	2 165	2 938	2 165
Less than 9th grade	8 402	4 407	3 995	1 982	303	103	296	103
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 008	3 882	4 126	2 286	407	181	401	181
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 901	14 529	17 372	9 879	1 169	769	1 153	769
Some college, no degree	12 571	4 157	8 414	5 632	561	452	543	452
Associate degree	6 764	2 438	4 326	2 780	250	167	250	167
Bachelor's degree	9 154	2 629	6 525	4 538	257	326	242	326
Graduate or professional degree	4 512	905	3 607	2 572	61	167	53	167
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.8	74.8	83.2	85.6	76.4	86.9	76.3	86.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.8	10.7	20.9	24.0	10.6	22.8	10.0	22.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 183	1 490	1 026	853	1 242	328	1 237	328
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	124 628	48 004	76 624	49 119	4 507	5 343	4 385	5 343
Same house	70 078	30 935	39 143	21 764	1 924	1 480	1 844	1 480
Different house in United States	54 241	16 985	37 256	27 169	2 583	3 819	2 541	3 819
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 169	1 463	12 706	10 120	1 316	759	1 282	759
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 256	11 008	7 248	3 259	395	225	387	225
Different MSA/PMSA	12 077	2 428	9 649	7 710	525	1 624	525	1 624
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 739	2 086	7 653	6 080	347	1 211	347	1 211
Abroad	309	84	225	186	-	44	-	44
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	62 907	23 441	39 466	25 302	2 384	3 041	2 315	3 041
Car, truck, or van	53 373	19 803	33 570	21 172	2 114	2 266	2 045	2 266
Drive alone	47 218	17 364	29 854	18 766	1 797	2 026	1 733	2 026
Carpooled	6 155	2 439	3 716	2 406	317	240	312	240
Public transportation	505	94	411	372	42	31	42	31
Other means	5 038	1 356	3 682	3 065	215	665	215	665
Worked at home	3 991	2 188	1 803	693	13	79	13	79
Average travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	17.6	15.6	14.2	15.0	13.5	15.0	13.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	58 330	21 643	36 687	23 695	2 214	2 819	2 150	2 819
Central city	30 426	3 747	26 679	18 724	1 418	2 288	1 360	2 288
Outside central city	27 904	17 896	10 008	4 971	796	531	790	531
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 577	1 798	2 779	1 607	170	222	165	222
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	103 446	38 832	64 614	42 386	3 808	5 003	3 702	5 003
In labor force	68 135	25 288	42 847	27 389	2 596	3 372	2 519	3 372
Employed	63 834	23 698	40 136	25 755	2 419	3 155	2 350	3 155
Unemployed	4 148	1 555	2 593	1 543	170	212	162	212
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.3
Females 16 years and over	54 191	19 856	34 335	23 117	2 006	2 792	1 960	2 792
Employed	29 973	10 723	19 250	12 767	1 186	1 752	1 154	1 752
Unemployed	1 705	561	1 144	731	67	91	67	91
With own children under 6 years	7 994	3 241	4 753	2 915	390	163	390	163
In labor force	5 300	2 205	3 095	1 889	263	96	263	96
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 034	3 648	5 386	3 015	314	130	300	130
In labor force	7 364	2 943	4 421	2 506	293	113	279	113
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 326	2 946	6 380	4 611	284	264	261	264
Not enrolled in school	1 543	652	891	509	102	69	94	69
Unemployed or not in labor force	502	168	334	181	48	27	40	27
Not high school graduate	456	183	273	82	19	8	19	8
Employed	206	89	117	32	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	51	25	26	13	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	199	69	130	37	19	8	19	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	75 715	27 001	48 714	32 233	2 808	4 222	2 724	4 222
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 281	20 298	32 983	20 905	1 967	2 368	1 917	2 368
50 to 52 weeks	37 042	14 813	22 229	13 412	1 412	977	1 374	977
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	84 405	30 845	53 560	34 822	3 079	4 456	2 993	4 456
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 336	1 022	1 314	768	72	81	72	81
With a mobility limitation	1 241	507	734	426	49	71	49	71
In labor force	347	154	193	131	9	29	9	29
With a self-care limitation	1 469	665	804	497	48	43	48	43
With a work disability	6 352	2 540	3 812	2 394	356	244	356	244
In labor force	2 815	1 181	1 634	1 081	150	102	150	102
Prevented from working	2 850	1 091	1 759	1 044	184	107	184	107
With a work disability	78 053	28 305	49 748	32 428	2 723	4 212	2 637	4 212
In labor force	63 422	23 397	40 025	25 614	2 380	3 217	2 310	3 217
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 451	6 734	9 717	6 532	671	542	651	542
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 906	1 255	1 651	1 155	122	107	109	107
With a mobility limitation	2 215	939	1 276	878	94	103	88	103
With a self-care limitation	1 662	773	889	633	62	63	49	63

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County		Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County			
	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewa County	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 12	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	63 834	23 698	40 136	25 755	2 419	3 155	2 350	3 151
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 627	1 709	3 918	2 594	133	186	133	186
Professional specialty occupations	8 515	2 429	6 086	4 339	207	565	199	561
Technicians and related support occupations	2 122	731	1 391	964	80	112	80	111
Sales occupations	7 215	1 907	5 308	3 657	304	469	285	468
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 954	2 851	6 103	4 270	389	509	383	505
Private household occupations	150	58	92	81	15	—	15	—
Protective service occupations	706	213	493	352	16	39	16	39
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 675	3 587	6 088	4 010	495	750	483	750
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 865	2 538	1 327	197	61	9	61	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 352	2 864	3 488	1 955	232	139	219	139
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 820	2 364	2 456	1 456	213	95	213	95
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 977	1 345	1 632	822	91	111	91	111
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 856	1 102	1 754	1 058	183	171	172	171
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	49 810	18 987	30 823	20 137	2 182	2 276	2 143	2 277
Less than \$5,000	2 066	666	1 400	983	178	272	178	272
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 043	2 427	3 616	2 620	391	357	385	357
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 500	2 189	3 311	2 225	319	393	312	393
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 190	3 873	6 317	4 215	542	531	542	531
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 290	3 705	5 585	3 622	452	334	445	334
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 199	3 601	5 598	3 489	182	221	169	221
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 379	1 799	3 580	2 165	102	142	96	142
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 184	399	785	459	—	15	—	15
\$100,000 or more	959	328	631	359	16	11	16	11
Median (dollars)	26 056	25 865	26 169	25 058	17 886	16 518	17 777	16 518
Mean (dollars)	31 054	30 264	31 540	30 191	21 907	21 293	21 700	21 293
Families	34 452	14 063	20 389	12 133	1 246	764	1 214	764
Median income (dollars)	31 820	30 454	32 891	33 071	21 650	29 375	21 400	29 375
Per capita income (dollars)	11 733	11 225	12 053	11 906	9 761	8 668	9 736	8 668
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	49 810	18 987	30 823	20 137	2 182	2 276	2 143	2 277
With earnings	39 301	14 783	24 518	15 648	1 654	1 815	1 621	1 815
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 395	30 946	31 666	30 390	21 946	21 126	21 709	21 126
With Social Security income	14 391	5 870	8 521	5 734	654	525	634	525
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 989	7 807	8 114	8 140	7 331	6 262	7 376	6 262
With public assistance income	3 806	1 450	2 356	1 593	357	160	357	160
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 839	3 735	3 902	3 883	3 218	4 186	3 218	4 186
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	36 529	34 657	37 821	37 625	24 034	33 040	23 672	33 040
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 716	34 543	38 234	37 771	23 503	27 510	22 954	27 510
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 623	37 180	41 325	41 638	28 236	35 936	27 906	35 936
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 768	38 638	44 023	44 501	31 246	34 210	30 643	34 210
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 825	19 123	17 060	17 237	12 977	17 654	12 555	17 654
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 580	14 279	13 208	13 043	8 939	9 339	8 939	9 339
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	34 452	14 063	20 389	12 133	1 246	764	1 214	764
Householder worked in 1989	27 619	11 273	16 346	9 516	932	561	906	561
With related children under 18 years	17 786	7 280	10 506	6 115	698	306	684	306
With related children under 5 years	7 370	3 013	4 357	2 694	374	165	374	165
Married-couple families	29 093	11 951	17 142	9 974	865	643	840	643
Householder worked in 1989	23 594	9 674	13 920	7 946	627	492	608	492
With related children under 18 years	14 324	5 970	8 354	4 716	445	226	431	226
With related children under 5 years	6 054	2 541	3 513	2 106	240	122	240	122
Female householder, no husband present	4 123	1 530	2 593	1 770	324	121	317	121
Householder worked in 1989	3 032	1 148	1 884	1 234	248	69	241	69
With related children under 18 years	2 843	992	1 851	1 242	226	80	226	80
With related children under 5 years	1 075	357	718	515	126	43	126	43
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	21 952	6 107	15 845	12 614	1 274	3 408	1 267	3 408
Nonfamily householder	15 358	4 924	10 434	8 004	936	1 512	929	1 512
65 years and over	5 875	2 269	3 606	2 675	311	305	304	305
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	127 980	50 412	77 568	48 302	4 802	5 555	4 680	5 555
Persons under 18 years	33 322	14 290	19 032	10 687	1 129	597	1 104	597
Related children under 18 years	33 190	14 242	18 948	10 651	1 129	589	1 104	589
Related children 5 to 17 years	24 058	10 493	13 565	7 437	714	372	689	372
Persons 65 years and over	16 451	6 734	9 717	6 532	671	542	651	542
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	2 814	1 151	1 663	974	195	95	195	95
Percent below poverty level	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	15.7	12.4	16.1	12.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 761	736	1 025	564	117	41	117	41
With related children under 18 years	2 197	873	1 324	788	175	84	175	84
With related children under 5 years	1 273	491	782	495	120	54	120	54
Married-couple families	1 257	611	646	240	37	36	37	36
Householder worked in 1989	800	386	414	135	16	18	16	18
With related children under 18 years	802	389	413	139	25	25	25	25
With related children under 5 years	473	214	259	96	18	18	18	18
Female householder, no husband present	1 368	435	933	675	150	59	150	59
Householder worked in 1989	833	280	553	385	93	23	93	23
With related children under 18 years	1 270	389	881	635	142	59	142	59
With related children under 5 years	732	227	505	385	94	36	94	36
Unrelated individuals	6 946	1 315	5 631	4 315	237	2 280	237	2 280
Nonfamily householder	3 335	914	2 421	1 999	148	752	148	752
65 years and over	1 218	508	710	447	27	89	27	89
Persons	16 044	5 197	10 847	7 646	778	2 558	778	2 558
Percent below poverty level	12.5	10.3	14.0	15.8	16.2	46.0	16.6	46.0
Persons under 18 years	4 599	1 933	2 666	1 345	282	150	282	150
Related children under 18 years	4 496	1 889	2 607	1 322	282	150	282	150
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 855	1 253	1 602	732	146	70	146	70
Persons 65 years and over	1 621	717	904	543	27	110	27	110
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 525	1 527	3 998	2 991	355	1 305	355	1 305
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 122	8 312	14 810	10 163	1 247	2 827	1 234	2 827

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	406
Native	322
Foreign born	84
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	15
Persons 5 years and over	327
Speak a language other than English	57
Do not speak English "very well"	31
In linguistically isolated households	46
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	221
Preschool	12
Public school	12
Elementary or high school	140
Public school	116
College	69
Public college	69
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	126
Less than 9th grade	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21
Some college, no degree	32
Associate degree	12
Bachelor's degree	—
Graduate or professional degree	36
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.6
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 356
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	327
Same house	79
Different house in United States	195
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	101
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3
Different MSA/PMSA	91
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—
Abroad	53
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	99
Car, truck, or van	73
Drove alone	69
Carpooled	4
Public transportation	—
Other means	22
Worked at home	4
Average travel time to work (minutes)	12.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	95
Central city	66
Outside central city	29
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	205
Labor force	115
Employed	99
Unemployed	16
Percent of civilian labor force	13.9
Females 16 years and over	70
Employed	27
Unemployed	16
With own children under 6 years	16
In labor force	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8
In labor force	8
Persons 16 to 19 years	41
Not enrolled in school	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—
Not high school graduate	—
Employed	—
Unemployed	—
Not in labor force	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	114
Daily worked 35 or more hours per week	53
50 to 52 weeks	44
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	154
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3
With a mobility limitation	—
In labor force	—
With a self-care limitation	3
With a work disability	16
In labor force	—
Prevented from working	4
Work disability	138
In labor force	112
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	3
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1
With a mobility limitation	—
With a self-care limitation	1

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	99
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4
Professional specialty occupations	45
Technicians and related support occupations	10
Sales occupations	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10
Private household occupations	-
Protective service occupations	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1
Transportation and material moving occupations	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	71
Less than \$5,000	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-
\$100,000 or more	10
Median (dollars)	12 750
Mean (dollars)	89 402
Families	48
Median income (dollars)	11 250
Per capita income (dollars)	16 267
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	71
With earnings	47
Mean earnings (dollars)	131 236
With Social Security income	2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	392
With public assistance income	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	128 216
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	127 889
Married-couple families (dollars)	190 108
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	196 214
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels In 1989	
Families	48
Householder worked in 1989	24
With related children under 18 years	45
With related children under 5 years	15
Married-couple families	31
Householder worked in 1989	16
With related children under 18 years	28
With related children under 5 years	15
Female householder, no husband present	8
Householder worked in 1989	8
With related children under 18 years	8
With related children under 5 years	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	46
Nonfamily householder	23
65 years and over	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	327
Persons under 18 years	211
Related children under 18 years	211
Related children 5 to 17 years	132
Persons 65 years and over	3
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	24
Percent below poverty level	50.0
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	24
With related children under 5 years	15
Married-couple families	15
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	15
With related children under 5 years	15
Female householder, no husband present	-
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	-
With related children under 5 years	-
Unrelated individuals	29
Nonfamily householder	10
65 years and over	-
Persons	239
Percent below poverty level	73.1
Persons under 18 years	170
Related children under 18 years	170
Related children 5 to 17 years	94
Persons 65 years and over	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	117
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	245

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	717	425
Native	710	418
Foreign born	7	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	2	2
Persons 5 years and over	639	390
Speak a language other than English	46	44
Do not speak English "very well"	12	12
In linguistically isolated households	7	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	276	171
Preprimary school	14	14
Public school	10	10
Elementary or high school	193	124
Public school	183	114
College	69	33
Public college	62	33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	298	160
Less than 9th grade	9	7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	55	41
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	129	50
Some college, no degree	61	32
Associate degree	23	16
Bachelor's degree	14	14
Graduate or professional degree	7	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.5	70.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.0	8.8
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 500	1 491
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	639	390
Same house	256	106
Different house in United States	383	284
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	73	73
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	85	42
Different MSA/PMSA	93	79
Not in an MSA/PMSA	132	90
Abroad	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	238	146
Car, truck, or van	194	113
Drove alone	175	108
Carpooled	19	5
Public transportation	5	5
Other means	26	26
Worked at home	13	2
Average travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	12.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	238	146
Central city	186	142
Outside central city	52	4
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	478	275
In labor force	271	161
Employed	236	140
Unemployed	28	14
Percent of civilian labor force	10.6	9.1
Females 16 years and over	284	171
Employed	141	84
Unemployed	4	2
With own children under 6 years	79	38
In labor force	51	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only	30	24
In labor force	16	12
Persons 16 to 19 years	82	52
Not enrolled in school	14	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	4
Not high school graduate	12	12
Employed	8	8
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	4	4
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	335	203
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	237	136
50 to 52 weeks	143	84
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	438	253
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	5
With a mobility limitation	5	5
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	10	3
With a work disability	51	45
In labor force	11	11
Prevented from working	36	34
Work disability	387	208
In labor force	253	143
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	33	15
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	15
With a mobility limitation	15	15
With a self-care limitation	2	2

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	236	140
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	28	26
Professional specialty occupations	13	—
Technicians and related support occupations	28	14
Sales occupations	33	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	21	10
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	14	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	37	35
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4	2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	24	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	8
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	186	125
Less than \$5,000	3	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20	18
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25	20
\$15,000 to \$24,999	70	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9	5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43	37
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	22 685	19 453
Mean (dollars)	26 660	22 910
Families	132	82
Median income (dollars)	23 250	20 278
Per capita income (dollars)	7 137	7 399
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	186	125
With earnings	156	101
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 890	22 064
With Social Security income	40	29
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 948	5 764
With public assistance income	53	48
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 372	5 496
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	28 049	21 872
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 557	18 123
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 055	32 727
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 506	33 513
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 191	17 515
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 340	11 461
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	132	82
Householder worked in 1989	84	40
With related children under 18 years	113	65
With related children under 5 years	57	31
Married-couple families	74	26
Householder worked in 1989	63	19
With related children under 18 years	66	20
With related children under 5 years	24	—
Female householder, no husband present	53	51
Householder worked in 1989	16	16
With related children under 18 years	42	40
With related children under 5 years	28	26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	107	96
Nonfamily householder	54	43
65 years and over	9	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	683	391
Persons under 18 years	241	144
Related children under 18 years	239	142
Related children 5 to 17 years	173	119
Persons 65 years and over	33	15
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	34	29
Percent below poverty level	25.8	35.4
Householder worked in 1989	8	5
With related children under 18 years	34	29
With related children under 5 years	27	22
Married-couple families	5	2
Householder worked in 1989	3	—
With related children under 18 years	5	2
With related children under 5 years	3	—
Female householder, no husband present	24	22
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	24	22
With related children under 5 years	19	17
Unrelated individuals	34	27
Nonfamily householder	15	8
65 years and over	7	—
Persons	173	137
Percent below poverty level	25.3	35.0
Persons under 18 years	88	73
Related children under 18 years	86	71
Related children 5 to 17 years	61	52
Persons 65 years and over	7	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	55	55
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	208	147

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Eau Claire County		Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County	
		Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)		
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons		2 461	2 239	2 151	800	800	
Native		848	718	668	237	237	
Foreign born		1 613	1 521	1 483	563	563	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households		144	144	137	54	54	
Persons 5 years and over		1 945	1 752	1 664	580	580	
Speak a language other than English		1 687	1 574	1 529	560	560	
Do not speak English "very well"		1 151	1 097	1 070	418	418	
In linguistically isolated households		563	563	545	178	178	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		1 359	1 250	1 204	375	375	
Preprimary school		113	113	105	15	15	
Public school		113	113	105	15	15	
Elementary or high school		854	745	715	277	277	
Public school		750	681	651	257	257	
College		392	392	384	83	83	
Public college		370	370	362	70	70	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over		762	683	641	222	222	
Less than 9th grade		267	257	253	166	166	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma		42	42	42	8	8	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)		86	74	47	10	10	
Some college, no degree		144	123	123	—	—	
Associate degree		44	41	37	10	10	
Bachelor's degree		84	62	59	28	28	
Graduate or professional degree		95	84	80	—	—	
Percent high school graduate or higher		59.4	56.2	54.0	21.6	21.6	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		23.5	21.4	21.7	12.6	12.6	
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years		2 300	2 322	2 371	4 397	4 397	
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over		1 945	1 752	1 664	580	580	
Same house		312	232	195	61	61	
Different house in United States		805	695	657	247	247	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA		411	366	350	146	146	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA		22	14	12	—	—	
Different MSA/PMSA		268	236	216	101	101	
Not in an MSA/PMSA		104	79	79	—	—	
Abroad		828	825	812	272	272	
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over		314	266	240	15	15	
Car, truck, or van		267	225	199	15	15	
Drove alone		234	196	170	15	15	
Carpooled		33	29	29	—	—	
Public transportation		—	—	—	—	—	
Other means		41	37	37	—	—	
Worked at home		6	4	4	—	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)		13.9	12.2	11.9	10.0	10.0	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence		314	266	240	15	15	
Central city		241	226	211	15	15	
Outside central city		73	40	29	—	—	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence		—	—	—	—	—	
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over		1 201	1 102	1 048	334	334	
In labor force		415	367	337	41	41	
Employed		318	270	244	15	15	
Unemployed		97	97	93	26	26	
Percent of civilian labor force		23.4	26.4	27.6	63.4	63.4	
Females 16 years and over		627	564	522	159	159	
Employed		136	111	97	—	—	
Unemployed		29	29	25	—	—	
With own children under 6 years		207	189	189	73	73	
In labor force		22	14	14	—	—	
With own children 6 to 17 years only		127	108	89	20	20	
In labor force		71	63	49	—	—	
Persons 16 to 19 years		178	158	150	58	58	
Not enrolled in school		24	24	24	19	19	
Unemployed or not in labor force		24	24	24	19	19	
Not high school graduate		24	24	24	19	19	
Employed		—	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed		—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force		24	24	24	19	19	
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989		551	470	440	55	55	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week		258	199	181	9	9	
50 to 52 weeks		91	78	60	—	—	
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years		1 125	1 028	985	304	304	
With a mobility or self-care limitation		188	188	181	65	65	
With a mobility limitation		55	55	55	11	11	
In labor force		15	15	15	—	—	
With a self-care limitation		168	168	161	54	54	
With a work disability		123	123	119	50	50	
In labor force		29	29	29	—	—	
Prevented from working		78	78	74	34	34	
No work disability		1 002	905	866	254	254	
In labor force		386	338	308	41	41	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over		64	62	51	30	30	
With a mobility or self-care limitation		32	30	26	20	20	
With a mobility limitation		2	—	—	—	—	
With a self-care limitation		30	30	26	20	20	

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Eau Claire County	
		Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	318	270	244	15	15
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	35	35	24	—	—
Professional specialty occupations -----	92	80	80	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations -----	6	6	6	—	—
Sales occupations -----	19	19	19	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	43	23	23	—	—
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	4	4	4	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	59	56	45	—	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	7	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	16	13	13	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	26	23	23	15	15
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	11	11	7	—	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	415	395	380	138	138
Less than \$5,000 -----	76	76	76	24	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	143	138	138	58	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	68	68	64	22	22
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	71	66	59	34	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	5	5	5	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	32	27	27	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	12	10	6	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	5	5	5	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	3	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	9 304	8 988	8 567	8 158	8 158
Mean (dollars) -----	14 992	13 575	12 950	9 657	9 657
Families -----	374	354	339	138	138
Median income (dollars) -----	9 268	8 920	8 460	8 158	8 158
Per capita income (dollars) -----	2 902	2 744	2 620	1 553	1 553
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	415	395	380	138	138
With earnings -----	275	255	240	54	54
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	14 177	12 713	12 149	4 383	4 383
With Social Security income -----	3	—	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	817	—	—	—	—
With public assistance income -----	255	242	231	114	114
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	6 430	6 689	6 666	7 920	7 920
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	14 229	12 604	11 862	9 596	9 596
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	13 881	12 237	12 116	9 373	9 373
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	15 896	13 878	13 091	10 376	10 376
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	15 794	13 685	13 685	10 357	10 357
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	7 584	7 405	5 631	4 996	4 996
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	7 345	7 131	5 631	4 996	4 996
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families -----	374	354	339	138	138
Householder worked in 1989 -----	148	128	117	26	26
With related children under 18 years -----	320	303	296	117	117
With related children under 5 years -----	190	180	180	79	79
Married-couple families -----	299	284	280	118	118
Householder worked in 1989 -----	120	105	101	26	26
With related children under 18 years -----	249	237	237	97	97
With related children under 5 years -----	170	165	165	79	79
Female householder, no husband present -----	63	58	47	20	20
Householder worked in 1989 -----	16	11	4	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	59	54	47	20	20
With related children under 5 years -----	20	15	15	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	119	119	119	10	10
Nonfamily householder -----	41	41	41	—	—
65 years and over -----	—	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	2 365	2 143	2 062	786	786
Persons under 18 years -----	1 312	1 174	1 147	470	470
Related children under 18 years -----	1 299	1 161	1 134	470	470
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	797	688	661	264	264
Persons 65 years and over -----	64	62	51	30	30
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	260	250	250	93	93
Percent below poverty level -----	69.5	70.6	73.7	67.4	67.4
Householder worked in 1989 -----	72	62	62	15	15
With related children under 18 years -----	236	226	226	83	83
With related children under 5 years -----	143	133	133	53	53
Married-couple families -----	200	195	195	73	73
Householder worked in 1989 -----	55	50	50	15	15
With related children under 18 years -----	176	171	171	63	63
With related children under 5 years -----	123	118	118	53	53
Female householder, no husband present -----	48	43	43	20	20
Householder worked in 1989 -----	5	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	48	43	43	20	20
With related children under 5 years -----	20	15	15	—	—
Unrelated individuals -----	70	70	70	10	10
Nonfamily householder -----	21	21	21	—	—
65 years and over -----	—	—	—	—	—
Persons -----	1 684	1 589	1 584	576	576
Percent below poverty level -----	71.2	74.1	76.8	73.3	73.3
Persons under 18 years -----	1 009	934	932	358	358
Related children under 18 years -----	996	921	919	358	358
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	592	537	535	210	210
Persons 65 years and over -----	51	51	51	30	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	1 269	1 224	1 224	546	546
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 914	1 819	1 814	776	776

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	486
Native	398
Foreign born	88
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	-
Persons 5 years and over	430
Speak a language other than English	124
Do not speak English "very well"	38
In linguistically isolated households	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	262
Preprimary school	13
Public school	12
Elementary or high school	180
Public school	128
College	69
Public college	69
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	156
Less than 9th grade	14
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	65
Some college, no degree	28
Associate degree	13
Bachelor's degree	5
Graduate or professional degree	14
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.2
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 138
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	430
Same house	148
Different house in United States	221
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	47
Different MSA/PMSA	138
Not in on MSA/PMSA	22
Abroad	61
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	118
Car, truck, or van	101
Drove alone	93
Carpooled	8
Public transportation	9
Other means	4
Worked at home	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	102
Central city	41
Outside central city	61
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	278
In labor force	150
Employed	118
Unemployed	32
Percent of civilian labor force	21.3
Females 16 years and over	132
Employed	69
Unemployed	3
With own children under 6 years	24
In labor force	13
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12
In labor force	8
Persons 16 to 19 years	72
Not enrolled in school	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-
Not high school graduate	-
Employed	-
Unemployed	-
Not in labor force	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	187
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	92
50 to 52 weeks	36
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	219
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10
With a mobility limitation	4
In labor force	2
With a self-care limitation	6
With a work disability	6
In labor force	2
Prevented from working	4
With a work disability	213
In labor force	148
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-
With a mobility limitation	-
With a self-care limitation	-

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	EAU CLAIRE, WI MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	118
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8
Professional specialty occupations	13
Technicians and related support occupations	6
Sales occupations	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1
Private household occupations	—
Protective service occupations	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	17
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	24
Transportation and material moving occupations	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	100
Less than \$5,000	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—
\$100,000 or more	—
Median (dollars)	17 917
Mean (dollars)	19 283
Families	66
Median income (dollars)	21 944
Per capita income (dollars)	4 861
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	100
With earnings	82
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 631
With Social Security income	36
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 403
With public assistance income	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 182
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	24 734
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 564
Married-couple families (dollars)	24 760
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 375
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 398
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 398
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels In 1989	
Families	66
Householder worked in 1989	56
With related children under 18 years	44
With related children under 5 years	26
Married-couple families	53
Householder worked in 1989	45
With related children under 18 years	31
With related children under 5 years	21
Female householder, no husband present	8
Householder worked in 1989	6
With related children under 18 years	8
With related children under 5 years	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	57
Nonfamily householder	34
65 years and over	16
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	428
Persons under 18 years	235
Related children under 18 years	229
Related children 5 to 17 years	173
Persons 65 years and over	22
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	12
Percent below poverty level	18.2
Householder worked in 1989	10
With related children under 18 years	12
With related children under 5 years	2
Married-couple families	4
Householder worked in 1989	4
With related children under 18 years	4
With related children under 5 years	2
Female householder, no husband present	8
Householder worked in 1989	6
With related children under 18 years	8
With related children under 5 years	—
Unrelated individuals	33
Nonfamily householder	10
65 years and over	—
Persons	92
Percent below poverty level	21.5
Persons under 18 years	51
Related children under 18 years	45
Related children 5 to 17 years	40
Persons 65 years and over	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	28
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	164

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	133 491
Native	132 753
Foreign born	738
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	230
Persons 5 years and over	124 310
Speak a language other than English	3 352
Do not speak English "very well"	1 071
In linguistically isolated households	400
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	38 490
Preprimary school	2 424
Public school	1 670
Elementary or high school	22 330
Public school	19 747
College	13 736
Public college	13 318
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	81 190
Less than 9th grade	8 392
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 993
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 845
Some college, no degree	12 549
Associate degree	6 755
Bachelor's degree	9 154
Graduate or professional degree	4 502
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.8
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 183
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	124 310
Same house	69 968
Different house in United States	54 076
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 162
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 225
Different MSA/PMSA	11 970
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 719
Abroad	266
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	62 818
Car, truck, or van	53 297
Drove alone	47 145
Carpooled	6 152
Public transportation	496
Other means	5 036
Worked at home	3 989
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	58 252
Central city	30 389
Outside central city	27 863
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 566
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	103 239
In labor force	68 017
Employed	63 745
Unemployed	4 119
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1
Females 16 years and over	54 093
Employed	29 916
Unemployed	1 705
With own children under 6 years	7 975
In labor force	5 291
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 024
In labor force	7 356
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 282
Not enrolled in school	1 543
Unemployed or not in labor force	502
Not high school graduate	456
Employed	206
Unemployed	51
Not in labor force	199
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	75 564
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 214
50 to 52 weeks	37 026
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	84 238
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 332
With a mobility limitation	1 237
In labor force	345
With a self-care limitation	1 469
With a work disability	6 348
In labor force	2 813
Prevented from working	2 848
With a work disability	77 890
In labor force	63 306
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 429
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 906
With a mobility limitation	2 215
With a self-care limitation	1 662

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	63 745
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 619
Professional specialty occupations	8 506
Technicians and related support occupations	2 122
Sales occupations	7 196
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 953
Private household occupations	150
Protective service occupations	706
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 667
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 861
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 350
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 796
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 966
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 853
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	49 728
Less than \$5,000	2 056
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 021
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 490
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 169
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 272
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 199
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 378
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 184
\$100,000 or more	959
Median (dollars)	26 080
Mean (dollars)	31 079
Families	34 402
Median income (dollars)	31 844
Per capita income (dollars)	11 752
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	49 728
With earnings	39 235
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 420
With Social Security income	14 355
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 996
With public assistance income	3 800
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 841
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	36 551
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 740
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 647
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 792
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 842
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 596
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels In 1989	
Families	34 479
Householder worked in 1989	27 470
With related children under 18 years	17 964
With related children under 5 years	7 472
Married-couple families	29 127
Householder worked in 1989	23 498
With related children under 18 years	14 463
With related children under 5 years	6 162
Female householder, no husband present	4 108
Householder worked in 1989	2 978
With related children under 18 years	2 858
With related children under 5 years	1 066
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	21 722
Nonfamily householder	15 088
65 years and over	5 780
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	127 683
Persons under 18 years	33 198
Related children under 18 years	33 072
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 969
Persons 65 years and over	16 344
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	3 015
Percent below poverty level	8.8
Householder worked in 1989	1 762
With related children under 18 years	2 394
With related children under 5 years	1 387
Married-couple families	1 449
Householder worked in 1989	848
With related children under 18 years	975
With related children under 5 years	596
Female householder, no husband present	1 360
Householder worked in 1989	776
With related children under 18 years	1 270
With related children under 5 years	720
Unrelated individuals	6 925
Nonfamily householder	3 310
65 years and over	1 225
Persons	16 204
Percent below poverty level	12.7
Persons under 18 years	4 580
Related children under 18 years	4 483
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 832
Persons 65 years and over	1 643
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 710
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 183

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewa County			Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewa County			
		Total	Chippewa Falls city	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
All housing units	53 765	21 024	5 338	606	32 741	21 316	981	2 210	2 425	1 285
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	875	243	59	—	632	407	—	15	10	16
1985 to 1988	3 199	1 145	436	16	2 054	1 210	47	165	73	84
1980 to 1984	4 615	1 697	346	49	2 918	1 770	71	230	48	82
1970 to 1979	12 603	4 939	786	259	7 664	4 348	357	531	408	420
1960 to 1969	6 381	2 484	495	70	3 897	2 376	116	321	212	132
1950 to 1959	6 650	2 432	673	105	4 218	2 870	146	314	302	144
1940 to 1949	4 762	1 843	457	75	2 919	2 084	161	218	169	72
1939 or earlier	14 680	6 241	2 086	32	8 439	6 251	83	416	1 203	335
BEDROOMS										
1 bedroom	534	145	7	12	389	317	20	12	7	10
2 bedrooms	5 556	1 984	852	31	3 572	3 024	65	196	509	23
3 bedrooms	16 741	5 994	1 874	110	10 747	7 345	239	713	596	262
4 bedrooms	21 448	8 885	1 902	401	12 563	7 577	546	1 046	933	647
5 or more bedrooms	7 687	3 207	605	47	4 480	2 591	87	219	319	286
or more bedrooms	1 799	809	98	5	990	462	24	24	61	57
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	279	39	31	—	240	151	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	216	92	66	—	124	65	—	7	—	—
or other units	43	24	21	—	19	13	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	53 013	20 586	5 296	594	32 427	21 244	963	2 170	2 402	1 276
Source of water, public system or private company	35 079	9 630	5 214	567	25 449	20 988	630	1 174	2 362	91
Waste disposal, public sewer	34 847	9 693	5 202	566	25 154	20 981	623	1 166	2 355	94
Working complete plumbing facilities	873	450	30	—	423	116	7	16	17	11
Owner-occupied housing units	334	136	26	—	198	52	7	—	17	5
Renter-occupied housing units	111	40	—	—	71	48	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	50 359	19 077	5 102	601	31 282	20 561	966	2 133	2 347	1 233
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	13 690	4 004	1 846	155	9 686	7 948	195	557	974	27
Heated, tank, or LP gas	5 454	2 748	182	26	2 706	547	97	236	49	365
Electricity	9 795	3 147	1 369	220	6 648	4 854	283	453	483	121
Oil, kerosene, etc.	16 163	6 160	1 469	151	10 003	6 700	288	708	705	439
Other fuels	5 159	2 984	218	44	2 175	462	98	155	134	281
or fuel used	98	34	18	5	64	50	5	24	2	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
1 vehicle	3 946	1 462	799	19	2 484	1 946	39	184	477	36
2 vehicles	16 129	5 461	1 802	191	10 668	7 853	292	537	800	219
3 or more vehicles	20 432	7 938	1 860	305	12 494	8 126	461	910	777	550
or more vehicles per household	9 852	4 216	641	86	5 636	2 636	174	502	293	428
or more vehicles per household	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	34 325	14 163	2 999	389	20 162	11 760	660	1 551	1 384	1 062
1989 to March 1990	2 977	1 028	217	42	1 949	1 205	87	131	82	67
1985 to 1988	6 913	2 595	596	51	4 318	2 635	93	260	347	220
1980 to 1984	5 248	2 062	337	43	3 186	1 891	69	198	123	148
1970 to 1979	9 274	3 988	694	150	5 286	2 801	193	438	364	336
1969 or earlier	9 113	4 490	1 155	103	5 423	3 228	218	524	468	291
Renter-occupied housing units	16 034	4 914	2 103	212	11 120	8 801	306	582	963	171
1989 to March 1990	7 379	1 971	986	70	5 408	4 460	104	287	386	49
1985 to 1988	5 708	1 827	696	119	3 881	3 086	163	206	304	61
1980 to 1984	1 527	526	186	19	1 001	708	25	45	107	46
1970 to 1979	965	360	182	—	605	413	10	33	129	2
1969 or earlier	455	230	53	4	225	134	4	11	37	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Telephone in unit	1 218	463	130	—	755	401	8	26	82	9
Householder 65 years and over	11 822	4 750	1 470	60	7 072	4 775	135	446	739	180
Owner-occupied housing units	9 025	3 703	948	45	5 322	3 450	113	330	410	166
Working complete plumbing facilities	119	45	—	—	74	29	—	—	—	—
Telephone in unit	155	58	23	—	97	38	—	—	—	—
Vehicle available	2 358	998	498	5	1 360	1 057	25	141	296	22
Complete plumbing facilities	49 914	18 901	5 076	601	31 013	20 461	959	2 133	2 330	1 228
0.00 or less persons per room	49 114	18 619	5 032	588	30 495	20 066	946	2 109	2 315	1 212
0.01 or more persons per room	800	282	44	13	518	395	13	24	15	16
Working complete plumbing facilities	445	176	26	—	269	100	7	—	17	5
0.00 or less persons per room	360	172	26	—	188	57	7	—	17	5
0.01 or more persons per room	85	4	—	—	81	43	—	—	—	—
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 513	33 992	33 030	33 204	38 284	37 954	31 470	36 026	36 232	40 690
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 039	19 792	18 222	23 983	18 706	18 092	25 607	20 645	15 633	27 786
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 518	2 116	647	70	4 402	3 268	94	180	300	82
Owner-occupied housing units	2 063	1 042	195	6	1 021	463	13	60	95	64
Renter-occupied housing units	4 455	1 074	452	64	3 381	2 805	81	120	205	18

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chippewo County—Con.			Chippewo Falls city, Chippewo County						Eau Claire city (pt., Chippewo County)
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 646	1	2 069	1 123	2 375	94	1 509	1	236	64
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	54	—	44	—	10	3	46	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	258	1	115	88	73	7	258	1	9	—
1980 to 1984.....	177	—	251	61	44	15	166	—	60	—
1970 to 1979.....	221	—	605	148	395	12	164	—	67	—
1960 to 1969.....	97	—	282	157	188	2	92	—	56	—
1950 to 1959.....	140	—	353	189	298	23	128	—	35	—
1940 to 1949.....	166	—	148	117	169	7	155	—	9	—
1939 or earlier.....	533	—	271	363	1 198	25	500	—	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	168	—	133	174	509	6	163	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	764	—	515	429	593	53	719	—	80	—
3 bedrooms.....	466	1	1 104	419	899	18	424	1	141	—
4 bedrooms.....	209	—	266	101	310	15	164	—	15	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	39	—	51	—	57	2	39	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	42	—	24	7	—	—	42	—	17	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	15	—	6	—	—	—	15	—	6	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 628	—	2 057	1 123	2 352	94	1 491	—	236	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 494	1	246	1 086	2 348	76	1 493	1	210	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 480	1	233	1 087	2 341	83	1 480	1	210	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	13	—	12	—	17	—	13	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	9	—	7	—	17	—	9	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 545	—	1 888	1 075	2 301	85	1 416	—	225	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	454	—	94	347	969	13	454	—	63	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	33	—	534	92	45	9	19	—	17	—
Electricity.....	573	—	374	210	479	28	542	—	110	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	433	—	707	358	676	27	373	—	35	—
All other fuels.....	52	—	179	52	130	8	28	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	172	—	36	147	477	3	172	—	—	—
1.....	592	—	417	320	788	34	567	—	93	—
2.....	628	—	908	439	760	32	546	—	83	—
3 or more.....	153	—	527	169	276	16	131	—	49	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	—	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.5	—	2.0	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	858	—	1 587	695	1 341	54	736	—	173	—
1989 to March 1990.....	75	—	154	61	78	2	67	—	9	—
1985 to 1988.....	143	—	395	87	346	7	127	—	29	—
1980 to 1984.....	92	—	312	61	119	12	76	—	69	—
1970 to 1979.....	227	—	366	139	345	6	174	—	30	—
1969 or earlier.....	321	—	360	347	453	27	292	—	36	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	687	—	301	380	960	31	680	—	52	—
1989 to March 1990.....	360	—	106	209	383	8	358	—	28	—
1985 to 1988.....	241	—	155	126	304	13	236	—	17	—
1980 to 1984.....	48	—	20	14	107	10	48	—	7	—
1970 to 1979.....	29	—	2	24	129	—	29	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	9	—	18	7	37	—	9	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	32	—	17	16	82	—	32	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	392	—	348	317	730	29	363	—	31	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	288	—	329	225	401	27	264	—	31	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	7	—	—	—	16	—	7	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	88	—	33	111	296	3	88	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 536	—	1 881	1 075	2 284	85	1 407	—	225	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 522	—	1 878	1 060	2 269	85	1 393	—	225	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	14	—	3	15	15	—	14	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	—	7	—	17	—	9	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	9	—	7	—	17	—	9	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	34 148	—	43 190	29 981	35 657	38 941	29 832	—	36 679	33
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 200	—	23 116	20 075	15 636	25 868	20 261	—	21 178	23
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	217	—	83	122	300	4	202	—	19	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	67	—	51	42	95	4	54	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	150	—	32	80	205	—	148	—	19	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County									
	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
All housing units	375	1 087	50	1 191	137	—	1 833	1 819	1 907	2 509
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	15	—	13	8	—	44	25	20	12
1985 to 1988	31	77	—	77	—	—	106	60	97	84
1980 to 1984	22	169	4	67	11	—	191	190	149	154
1970 to 1979	98	383	13	408	57	—	538	445	355	606
1960 to 1969	46	164	24	130	5	—	226	155	266	277
1950 to 1959	41	125	4	121	12	—	318	217	156	216
1940 to 1949	86	101	—	65	11	—	139	114	167	365
1939 or earlier	51	53	5	310	33	—	271	613	697	795
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	8	12	—	10	—	—	—	4	13	36
1 bedroom	34	22	—	17	5	—	133	136	199	181
2 bedrooms	129	284	3	209	45	—	435	433	568	659
3 bedrooms	145	627	34	629	42	—	963	741	715	1 025
4 bedrooms	40	118	9	271	45	—	251	390	316	510
5 or more bedrooms	19	24	4	55	—	—	51	115	96	98
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	369	1 047	50	1 182	137	—	1 821	1 812	1 831	2 420
Source of water, public system or private company	63	88	14	15	1	—	36	755	827	539
Sewage disposal, public sewer	57	79	14	11	—	—	23	747	840	606
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	16	—	11	—	—	12	35	99	97
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	13	26
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	7
Occupied housing units	365	1 058	46	1 148	129	—	1 663	1 730	1 666	2 241
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	40	210	5	14	—	—	31	400	460	312
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	71	144	4	356	14	—	517	205	203	382
Electricity	63	243	4	93	31	—	264	158	124	176
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	137	350	29	412	60	—	672	549	461	776
All other fuels	54	103	4	273	24	—	179	418	418	617
No fuel used	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
No vehicle	20	37	—	33	—	—	36	87	130	96
1 vehicle	101	217	12	185	25	—	324	453	531	627
2 or more vehicles	156	471	17	518	82	—	825	702	660	987
Vehicles per household	88	333	17	412	22	—	478	488	345	531
	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	—	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	271	856	43	1 008	122	—	1 414	1 350	1 297	1 839
1989 to March 1990	45	70	4	65	8	—	145	91	57	137
1985 to 1988	42	173	1	213	16	—	366	246	184	302
1980 to 1984	26	137	4	136	16	—	243	201	210	232
1970 to 1979	43	299	19	330	53	—	336	403	389	522
1969 or earlier	115	177	15	264	29	—	324	409	457	646
Renter-occupied housing units	94	202	3	140	7	—	249	380	369	402
1989 to March 1990	34	78	3	41	2	—	78	107	129	166
1985 to 1988	44	80	—	48	5	—	138	184	137	146
1980 to 1984	6	31	—	36	—	—	13	41	59	43
1970 to 1979	10	9	—	2	—	—	2	25	23	20
1969 or earlier	—	4	—	13	—	—	18	23	21	27
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	8	10	—	9	—	—	17	43	75	106
Householder 65 years and over	75	129	9	151	29	—	317	444	553	534
Owner-occupied housing units	68	105	9	139	24	—	298	360	460	473
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	17
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	18
No vehicle available	20	30	—	19	—	—	33	72	82	62
Complete plumbing facilities	358	1 058	46	1 143	129	—	1 656	1 699	1 647	2 208
1.00 or less persons per room	358	1 049	46	1 127	129	—	1 653	1 657	1 595	2 158
1.01 or more persons per room	7	9	—	16	—	—	3	42	52	50
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	—	5	—	—	7	31	19	33
1.00 or less persons per room	7	—	—	5	—	—	7	31	17	33
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 980	40 934	54 167	40 783	60 182	—	43 986	30 482	27 653	30 565
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 269	21 716	14 490	28 211	14 300	—	23 521	18 926	19 163	21 279
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	24	58	—	78	15	—	64	262	230	250
Owner-occupied housing units	7	18	—	60	13	—	51	166	137	163
Renter-occupied housing units	17	40	—	18	2	—	13	96	93	87

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County							
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
All housing units	2 033	2 139	1 159	1 295	2 502	1 346	2 445	623	1 830	1 422
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	39	8	14	35	146	—	38	32	16	14
1985 to 1988	105	56	113	68	357	81	50	161	25	315
1980 to 1984	181	164	175	121	331	142	37	226	68	444
1970 to 1979	581	410	318	578	606	506	218	123	547	281
1960 to 1969	332	294	129	159	371	283	124	48	604	5
1950 to 1959	170	274	201	98	345	109	300	16	515	114
1940 to 1949	141	122	84	90	133	135	280	10	55	4
1939 or earlier	484	811	125	146	213	90	1 398	7	—	1
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	30	13	6	—	16	—	51	—	—	—
1 bedroom	202	172	48	5	167	64	471	32	22	20
2 bedrooms	725	520	348	323	1 068	313	906	365	384	53
3 bedrooms	796	865	544	645	975	693	794	150	979	42
4 bedrooms	210	395	154	245	247	243	179	76	386	22
5 or more bedrooms	70	174	59	77	29	33	44	—	59	3
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	8	38	11	55	—	9	65	—	3
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	6	20	—	57	—	7	—	—	2
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	9	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 906	2 121	1 159	1 295	2 495	1 342	2 424	623	1 830	1 42
Source of water, public system or private company	186	1 325	230	212	2 176	1 259	2 384	617	1 830	1 32
Sewage disposal, public sewer	229	1 319	249	49	2 214	1 271	2 384	623	1 830	1 23
Locking complete plumbing facilities	132	11	7	—	7	4	21	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	39	6	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	3	—	—	—	—	4	14	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 254	2 074	1 116	1 261	2 425	1 318	2 310	600	1 813	1 38
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	95	436	135	47	919	622	855	97	950	35
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	431	213	297	287	258	77	121	42	6	3
Electricity	107	319	119	184	666	300	392	336	215	75
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	265	829	396	506	514	247	892	98	627	21
All other fuels	356	276	169	237	61	72	36	27	15	2
No fuel used	—	1	—	—	7	—	14	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	51	154	22	16	173	70	311	10	68	7
1	346	647	294	289	857	256	1 131	239	551	44
2	545	810	469	491	914	755	619	215	917	71
3 or more	312	463	331	465	481	237	249	136	277	13
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 024	1 551	1 000	1 136	1 641	1 050	1 088	334	1 484	71
1989 to March 1990	95	52	113	93	189	87	72	53	145	8
1985 to 1988	227	178	190	211	507	265	225	119	255	25
1980 to 1984	197	280	161	174	258	146	149	75	195	11
1970 to 1979	290	460	277	418	350	327	208	47	465	11
1969 or earlier	215	581	259	240	337	225	434	40	424	11
Renter-occupied housing units	230	523	116	125	784	268	1 222	266	329	61
1989 to March 1990	98	179	41	42	330	131	620	130	162	31
1985 to 1988	65	165	55	31	294	86	445	126	110	21
1980 to 1984	24	68	5	37	105	38	77	10	36	1
1970 to 1979	27	60	15	—	55	7	50	—	21	—
1969 or earlier	16	51	—	15	—	6	30	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	51	14	31	—	71	4	154	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	330	649	211	218	546	198	483	57	478	11
Owner-occupied housing units	286	488	199	203	355	169	389	57	455	1
Locking complete plumbing facilities	8	4	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	1	7	—	9	4	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	38	139	17	8	112	31	121	—	44	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 212	2 068	1 109	1 261	2 418	1 314	2 289	600	1 813	1 3
1.00 or less persons per room	1 189	2 038	1 097	1 256	2 393	1 305	2 160	590	1 808	1 3
1.01 or more persons per room	23	30	12	5	25	9	129	10	5	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	42	6	7	—	7	4	21	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	40	6	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	2	—	—	—	—	4	14	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 956	33 354	38 668	41 092	40 693	39 535	27 029	39 254	46 782	65 0
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 805	17 521	35 859	22 315	18 770	24 204	15 776	33 443	23 152	23 1
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	180	238	57	74	321	66	437	39	127	1
Owner-occupied housing units	112	114	32	50	125	32	59	15	45	—
Renter-occupied housing units	68	124	25	24	196	34	378	24	82	1

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County—Con.					Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County				
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 812	2 406	1 259	2 782	196	263	58	23	1 869	1 279
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	126	—	17	—	—	14	—	—	34	—
1985 to 1988.....	220	—	89	91	—	65	—	8	69	77
1980 to 1984.....	123	84	209	140	46	84	—	15	140	137
1970 to 1979.....	636	216	438	509	80	77	23	—	666	474
1960 to 1969.....	343	220	91	266	7	12	—	—	315	278
1950 to 1959.....	287	161	118	435	31	—	12	—	315	98
1940 to 1949.....	50	120	74	514	4	—	—	—	188	125
1939 or earlier.....	27	1 605	223	827	28	11	23	—	142	90
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	43	43	5	8	—	6	—	9	—	—
1 bedroom.....	297	482	134	320	—	13	—	—	44	64
2 bedrooms.....	721	902	524	1 100	59	111	35	6	432	293
3 bedrooms.....	426	570	470	1 022	96	121	11	8	1 098	658
4 bedrooms.....	274	305	92	317	34	5	12	—	277	231
5 or more bedrooms.....	51	104	34	15	7	7	—	—	18	33
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	25	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	15	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 812	2 395	1 254	2 764	196	263	58	23	1 869	1 275
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 745	2 406	820	2 759	71	203	28	23	1 863	1 253
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 662	2 403	808	2 759	71	236	10	23	1 851	1 265
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	11	10	39	12	—	—	—	7	4
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	18	12	—	—	—	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	7	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	4
Occupied housing units.....	1 732	2 319	1 223	2 684	183	255	58	14	1 813	1 251
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	577	930	362	1 071	25	115	—	14	782	622
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	24	24	50	74	30	83	—	—	44	48
Electricity.....	805	577	405	348	37	29	12	—	297	291
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	307	749	346	1 115	71	24	24	—	578	242
All other fuels.....	13	31	60	66	20	4	22	—	112	48
No fuel used.....	6	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	121	227	55	275	7	5	—	—	34	70
1.....	691	963	428	1 030	22	93	31	8	443	252
2.....	726	734	522	1 041	112	131	16	6	1 010	705
3 or more.....	194	395	218	338	42	26	11	—	326	224
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	749	644	673	1 748	133	230	46	—	1 595	998
1989 to March 1990.....	112	61	51	135	5	42	—	—	144	81
1985 to 1988.....	229	81	199	328	35	103	—	—	311	255
1980 to 1984.....	108	140	134	335	10	57	—	—	245	134
1970 to 1979.....	183	134	181	355	67	28	22	—	540	309
1969 or earlier.....	117	228	108	595	16	—	24	—	355	219
Renter-occupied housing units.....	983	1 675	550	936	50	25	12	14	218	253
1989 to March 1990.....	500	1 023	292	379	15	9	5	8	108	121
1985 to 1988.....	359	453	174	422	28	11	7	—	91	81
1980 to 1984.....	62	86	63	80	—	5	—	6	12	38
1970 to 1979.....	47	84	21	44	7	—	—	—	—	7
1969 or earlier.....	15	29	—	11	—	—	—	—	7	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	41	35	—	75	—	—	—	—	22	4
Householder 65 years and over.....	392	400	138	711	17	66	24	—	359	198
Owner-occupied housing units.....	213	205	138	589	17	61	24	—	350	169
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	4
No vehicle available.....	54	146	16	136	7	5	—	—	23	31
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 732	2 312	1 213	2 657	171	255	58	14	1 806	1 247
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 688	2 258	1 206	2 626	171	255	58	14	1 800	1 238
1.01 or more persons per room.....	44	54	7	31	—	—	—	—	6	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	7	10	27	12	—	—	—	7	4
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	8	18	12	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	7	2	9	—	—	—	—	7	4
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	52 759	35 059	34 350	31 607	31 320	37 987	25 981	—	37 049	39 040
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 542	15 290	20 344	19 285	27 706	77 242	30 306	9 031	20 885	24 246
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	336	909	167	335	12	11	—	8	60	66
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	52	45	118	5	11	—	—	18	32
Renter-occupied housing units.....	336	857	122	217	7	—	—	8	42	34

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.									
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 405	2 501	498	1 570	1 107	1 614	1 502	454	2 406	858
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	38	—	32	16	130	126	—	—	—	17
1985 to 1988.....	50	43	150	25	267	199	98	20	—	41
1980 to 1984.....	30	43	226	40	395	123	146	15	84	111
1970 to 1979.....	218	187	86	508	249	566	168	55	216	281
1960 to 1969.....	124	186	—	505	20	267	115	19	220	41
1950 to 1959.....	279	598	—	427	46	274	126	—	161	81
1940 to 1949.....	275	494	4	49	—	50	157	37	120	61
1939 or earlier.....	1 391	950	—	—	—	9	692	308	1 605	191
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	51	27	—	—	—	43	74	56	43	—
1 bedroom.....	471	349	32	12	196	290	442	192	482	111
2 bedrooms.....	899	1 036	328	213	449	709	292	142	902	351
3 bedrooms.....	761	840	69	918	290	350	438	33	570	311
4 bedrooms.....	179	200	69	373	157	197	178	31	305	51
5 or more bedrooms.....	44	49	—	54	15	25	78	—	104	21
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	9	—	65	—	14	25	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	7	—	—	—	23	15	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 384	2 492	498	1 570	1 107	1 614	1 502	445	2 395	851
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 384	2 501	498	1 570	1 107	1 605	1 486	454	2 406	771
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 384	2 492	498	1 570	1 089	1 605	1 486	454	2 403	781
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	11
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
Occupied housing units.....	2 270	2 425	480	1 553	1 079	1 534	1 439	430	2 319	831
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	855	900	91	843	289	444	490	178	930	291
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	114	20	37	6	10	24	28	—	24	21
Electricity.....	385	362	318	154	673	784	191	140	577	251
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	866	1 125	27	535	100	263	687	105	749	221
All other fuels.....	36	18	7	15	7	13	38	—	31	31
No fuel used.....	14	—	—	—	—	6	5	7	8	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	311	254	5	36	70	121	347	136	227	41
1.....	1 117	1 184	214	449	363	674	520	198	963	301
2.....	619	808	153	819	558	596	399	67	734	371
3 or more.....	223	179	108	249	88	143	173	29	395	101
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 048	1 515	230	1 413	508	582	579	43	644	41
1989 to March 1990.....	65	208	39	133	81	100	72	—	61	—
1985 to 1988.....	225	246	113	255	213	207	111	—	81	—
1980 to 1984.....	149	196	69	195	118	82	49	12	140	—
1970 to 1979.....	201	258	9	434	81	108	137	6	134	—
1969 or earlier.....	408	607	—	396	15	85	210	25	228	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 222	910	250	1 40	571	952	860	387	1 675	31
1989 to March 1990.....	620	418	120	79	315	500	381	174	1 023	—
1985 to 1988.....	445	295	120	45	218	353	289	129	453	—
1980 to 1984.....	77	134	10	—	32	62	92	46	86	—
1970 to 1979.....	50	50	—	16	6	30	78	27	84	—
1969 or earlier.....	30	13	—	—	—	7	20	11	29	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	154	14	—	—	5	41	19	32	35	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	469	886	50	433	102	346	538	98	400	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	375	626	50	422	77	173	209	25	205	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	—
No vehicle available.....	121	199	—	27	11	54	242	46	146	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 249	2 417	480	1 553	1 079	1 534	1 439	426	2 312	81
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 120	2 397	470	1 553	1 059	1 490	1 407	393	2 258	81
1.01 or more persons per room.....	129	20	10	—	20	44	32	33	54	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	26 798	31 208	41 515	47 694	59 272	46 481	52 788	27 612	35 059	32 711
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	15 776	16 539	30 174	22 937	24 131	19 318	15 273	13 918	15 290	16 711
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	437	269	39	78	83	336	349	160	909	111
Owner-occupied housing units.....	59	45	15	35	6	—	20	7	52	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	378	224	24	43	77	336	329	153	857	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.		Remainder of Eau Claire County						
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units	2 782	127	1 869	1 516	896	1 237	2 479	67	40
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	10	3	—	35	146	—	—
1985 to 1988	91	—	72	49	48	68	349	4	—
1980 to 1984	140	39	101	89	91	121	316	5	7
1970 to 1979	509	60	472	386	241	555	606	32	—
1960 to 1969	266	—	186	128	117	159	371	5	—
1950 to 1959	435	12	200	91	201	86	345	11	21
1940 to 1949	514	4	200	129	84	90	133	10	5
1939 or earlier	827	12	628	641	114	123	213	—	7
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	8	—	47	9	—	—	7	—	—
1 bedroom	320	—	210	70	35	5	167	—	—
2 bedrooms	1 100	47	546	328	237	288	1 062	20	7
3 bedrooms	1 022	73	703	686	423	634	967	35	33
4 bedrooms	317	7	276	295	149	233	247	12	—
5 or more bedrooms	15	—	87	128	52	77	29	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	2	—	11	55	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	2	—	—	57	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 764	127	1 695	1 476	896	1 237	2 472	67	40
Source of water, public system or private company	2 759	71	850	430	27	184	2 153	6	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 759	71	871	434	13	39	2 191	6	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	39	12	216	58	7	—	7	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	18	12	94	25	7	—	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	9	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 684	127	1 518	1 391	861	1 203	2 411	67	40
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 071	25	339	20	20	47	905	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	74	11	322	404	214	287	258	29	7
Electricity	348	37	177	102	90	172	666	9	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 115	40	296	499	372	482	514	5	26
All other fuels	66	14	384	362	165	215	61	24	—
No fuel used	10	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	275	—	195	62	17	16	173	—	—
1	1 030	11	502	309	201	258	849	4	14
2	1 041	92	538	543	338	475	908	50	—
3 or more	338	24	283	477	305	454	481	13	26
Vehicles per household	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 748	99	1 163	1 111	770	1 090	1 641	52	40
1989 to March 1990	135	5	97	59	71	93	189	6	7
1985 to 1988	328	29	218	184	87	211	507	10	—
1980 to 1984	335	10	196	149	104	174	258	12	—
1970 to 1979	355	55	352	385	249	396	350	18	7
1969 or earlier	595	—	300	334	259	216	337	6	26
Renter-occupied housing units	936	28	355	280	91	113	770	15	—
1989 to March 1990	379	15	161	94	32	37	322	10	—
1985 to 1988	422	13	99	84	44	24	294	5	—
1980 to 1984	80	—	38	30	—	37	99	—	—
1970 to 1979	44	—	44	35	15	—	55	—	—
1969 or earlier	11	—	13	37	—	15	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	75	—	211	28	31	—	71	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	711	6	495	346	145	194	546	—	14
Owner-occupied housing units	589	6	405	267	138	179	355	—	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	—	23	12	7	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	—	33	10	7	—	9	—	—
No vehicle available	136	—	76	51	12	8	112	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	2 657	115	1 404	1 366	854	1 203	2 404	67	40
1.00 or less persons per room	2 626	115	1 377	1 349	842	1 198	2 379	67	40
1.01 or more persons per room	31	—	27	17	12	5	25	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	27	12	114	25	7	—	7	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	18	12	76	25	7	—	7	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	9	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 607	35 314	26 263	31 904	38 871	41 729	40 693	49 039	33 072
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 285	31 031	15 793	22 562	24 490	21 466	18 948	23 508	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	335	5	303	159	46	74	313	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	118	5	163	100	21	50	125	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	217	—	140	59	25	24	188	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Eau Claire County—Con.								
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16
All housing units.....	125	260	315	198	—	401	—	69	1 953
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	19
1985 to 1988.....	11	—	52	21	—	41	—	—	129
1980 to 1984.....	—	28	54	—	—	96	—	7	233
1970 to 1979.....	37	39	38	70	—	152	—	20	668
1960 to 1969.....	48	99	30	76	—	42	—	7	253
1950 to 1959.....	16	88	68	13	—	31	—	19	156
1940 to 1949.....	6	6	47	—	—	7	—	—	116
1939 or earlier.....	7	—	14	18	—	32	—	16	37
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4
1 bedroom.....	—	10	6	7	—	17	—	—	21
2 bedrooms.....	37	171	87	12	—	173	—	12	42
3 bedrooms.....	81	61	131	76	—	153	—	23	980
4 bedrooms.....	7	13	72	77	—	39	—	27	442
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	5	19	26	—	14	—	7	84
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	125	260	315	198	—	396	—	69	1 937
Source of water, public system or private company.....	119	260	219	140	—	43	—	—	30
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	125	260	142	57	—	23	—	—	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Occupied housing units.....	120	260	307	198	—	393	—	56	1 896
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	6	107	68	133	—	63	—	—	30
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	5	—	22	—	—	26	—	19	564
Electricity.....	18	61	82	21	—	149	—	—	240
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	71	92	118	44	—	126	—	31	627
All other fuels.....	20	—	17	—	—	29	—	6	430
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	5	32	—	—	—	—	—	7	31
1.....	25	102	100	17	—	125	—	11	298
2.....	62	98	160	130	—	150	—	20	896
3 or more.....	28	28	47	51	—	118	—	18	671
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	—	2.2	—	2.0	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	104	71	257	167	—	191	—	34	1 711
1989 to March 1990.....	14	12	7	12	—	12	—	—	165
1985 to 1988.....	6	—	80	22	—	41	—	6	311
1980 to 1984.....	6	—	35	26	—	34	—	—	301
1970 to 1979.....	38	31	37	75	—	57	—	12	478
1969 or earlier.....	40	28	98	32	—	47	—	16	456
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16	189	50	31	—	202	—	22	1 851
1989 to March 1990.....	10	83	39	—	—	107	—	—	53
1985 to 1988.....	6	65	11	6	—	60	—	15	82
1980 to 1984.....	—	36	—	—	—	35	—	—	18
1970 to 1979.....	—	5	—	17	—	—	—	7	14
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Householder 65 years and over.....	7	45	96	46	—	49	—	11	303
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7	33	96	40	—	49	—	11	278
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	7	20
Complete plumbing facilities.....	120	260	307	198	—	393	—	56	1 880
1.00 or less persons per room.....	120	255	307	198	—	393	—	56	1 848
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	34 253	28 629	76 457	74 635	—	38 288	—	19 691	39 621
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	84 523	23 311	11 343	26 438	—	26 602	—	23 474	22 821
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	49	31	—	—	44	—	7	108
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	84
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	39	31	—	—	39	—	7	24

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewa County			Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Chippewa County			
		Total	Chippewa Falls city	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 265	9 685	2 562	345	15 580	10 472	583	1 269	1 254	561
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	14 369	5 035	1 255	221	9 334	6 251	344	714	651	351
Less than \$300	581	260	33	—	321	233	26	21	10	6
\$300 to \$399	1 517	682	142	59	835	528	59	95	51	33
\$400 to \$499	2 810	1 286	407	31	1 524	974	54	250	209	85
\$500 to \$599	3 016	1 132	299	47	1 884	1 341	65	181	146	79
\$600 to \$799	3 437	1 063	315	73	2 374	1 622	116	132	187	82
\$800 to \$999	1 736	404	57	—	1 332	921	7	29	44	40
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 030	171	2	11	859	515	17	6	4	18
\$1,500 to \$1,999	161	28	—	—	133	86	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	81	9	—	—	72	31	—	—	—	8
Median (dollars)	575	522	513	534	607	605	539	496	546	569
Not mortgaged	10 896	4 650	1 307	124	6 246	4 221	239	555	603	210
Less than \$100	83	69	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3 497	1 779	348	48	1 718	1 152	102	220	125	72
\$200 to \$299	5 589	2 181	732	70	3 408	2 352	119	287	332	111
\$300 to \$399	1 264	431	141	—	833	539	12	48	85	11
\$400 to \$499	337	150	68	6	187	128	6	—	58	10
\$500 or more	126	40	18	—	86	50	—	—	3	6
Median (dollars)	226	216	228	212	233	234	209	214	240	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 575	2 862	775	66	3 713	2 470	158	283	348	105
Less than 20 percent	2 088	952	270	41	1 136	741	75	135	98	42
20 to 24 percent	1 079	495	138	—	584	425	18	24	73	9
25 to 29 percent	795	301	50	7	494	322	14	23	9	12
30 to 34 percent	682	268	68	—	414	293	7	41	26	9
35 percent or more	1 856	805	223	18	1 051	665	44	60	116	33
Not computed	75	41	26	—	34	24	—	—	26	—
Median	25.5	24.6	23.8	18.0	26.2	25.9	21.1	21.4	24.3	25.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 174	2 936	770	126	4 238	2 925	207	401	368	152
Less than 20 percent	4 422	1 868	433	64	2 554	1 821	102	264	190	69
20 to 24 percent	1 295	597	174	36	698	433	54	49	88	37
25 to 29 percent	888	338	155	26	550	359	38	64	87	36
30 to 34 percent	262	65	5	—	197	147	6	17	—	10
35 percent or more	307	68	3	—	239	165	7	7	3	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	15.7	17.6	19.8	17.5	17.1	20.1	14.6	19.5	20.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 042	2 283	663	107	3 759	2 541	156	357	326	169
Less than 20 percent	4 514	1 874	565	82	2 640	1 785	125	322	270	136
20 to 24 percent	1 019	300	84	13	719	517	13	29	48	24
25 to 29 percent	356	94	14	12	262	178	18	—	8	6
30 to 34 percent	101	9	—	—	92	49	—	6	—	1
35 percent or more	52	6	—	—	46	12	—	—	—	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	13.9	13.5	13.0	16.4	16.7	14.1	13.3	13.6	14.0
\$50,000 or more	5 474	1 604	354	46	3 870	2 536	62	228	212	135
Less than 20 percent	4 799	1 483	350	46	3 316	2 224	62	220	208	122
20 to 24 percent	473	79	4	—	394	240	—	8	4	13
25 to 29 percent	128	37	—	—	91	55	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	33	3	—	—	30	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	39	—	—	—	39	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.8	10.0	10.0	11.8	12.5	12.6	11.3	10.0	10.0	11.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15 310	4 469	2 103	212	10 841	8 801	306	578	963	104
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	126	44	23	—	82	56	—	—	23	—
\$100 to \$199	1 726	556	255	21	1 170	1 010	21	7	202	3
\$200 to \$299	3 266	1 095	495	35	2 171	1 858	55	134	254	12
\$300 to \$399	4 926	1 463	715	43	3 463	2 747	75	186	318	59
\$400 to \$499	3 115	846	428	86	2 269	1 794	105	189	90	10
\$500 to \$599	976	199	120	12	777	627	29	57	31	7
\$600 to \$749	499	27	3	6	472	400	6	—	—	2
\$750 to \$999	200	14	7	5	186	165	5	—	7	—
\$1,000 or more	53	7	7	—	46	44	—	—	7	—
to cash rent	423	218	50	4	205	100	10	5	31	11
Median (dollars)	346	327	328	408	356	351	398	363	297	357
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 915	1 374	699	40	3 541	2 911	51	120	419	11
Less than 20 percent	101	17	8	—	84	71	—	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	177	94	14	—	83	68	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	565	178	116	7	387	358	7	—	105	—
30 to 34 percent	394	166	76	—	228	157	—	7	43	—
35 percent or more	3 439	831	464	29	2 608	2 168	37	106	244	11
Not computed	239	88	21	4	151	89	7	—	11	—
Median	50.0+	41.2	42.0	43.8	50.0+	50.0+	48.8	50.0+	37.3	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 652	1 385	623	46	3 267	2 706	80	193	252	37
Less than 20 percent	606	202	65	—	404	365	6	26	24	2
20 to 24 percent	861	299	103	12	562	451	20	8	70	12
25 to 29 percent	959	268	123	7	691	576	21	31	61	7
30 to 34 percent	645	190	117	7	455	384	12	40	40	7
35 percent or more	1 432	347	196	13	1 085	897	21	88	46	2
Not computed	149	79	19	—	70	33	—	—	11	—
Median	29.1	27.8	30.5	28.9	29.6	29.5	28.3	33.9	27.2	25.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 998	1 180	565	84	2 818	2 234	100	194	217	35
Less than 20 percent	2 558	781	381	42	1 777	1 398	58	90	165	26
20 to 24 percent	839	228	130	15	611	490	15	76	38	7
25 to 29 percent	321	114	43	27	207	168	27	23	7	—
30 to 34 percent	69	3	—	—	66	45	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more	115	10	7	—	105	99	—	—	—	—
Not computed	96	44	4	—	52	34	—	—	—	—
Median	18.1	17.7	18.0	20.0	18.2	18.3	18.9	20.3	17.8	16.6
\$35,000 or more	1 745	530	216	42	1 215	950	75	71	75	21
Less than 20 percent	1 570	498	200	36	1 072	858	66	71	66	19
20 to 24 percent	103	12	3	6	91	63	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	—	—	—	20	16	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	52	20	13	—	32	13	3	—	9	—
Median	12.2	10.7	10.7	12.4	12.8	12.9	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Chippewa County—Con.			Chippewa Falls city, Chippewa County						Eau Claire city (pt.) Chippewa County	
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	673	—	1 262	563	1 213	46	567	—	173	—	34
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	322	—	744	230	638	12	257	—	118	—	22
Less than \$300	16	—	23	—	10	—	16	—	7	—	5
\$300 to \$399	62	—	44	38	51	—	53	—	—	—	3
\$400 to \$499	69	—	148	112	205	6	59	—	25	—	4
\$500 to \$599	81	—	137	45	145	1	66	—	42	—	7
\$600 to \$799	63	—	171	28	181	5	63	—	38	—	1
\$800 to \$999	15	—	161	7	44	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	53	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	16	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	511	—	630	464	545	500	500	—	577	—	53
Not mortgaged	351	—	518	333	575	34	310	—	55	—	17
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	121	—	114	101	118	11	102	—	16	—	4
\$200 to \$299	181	—	276	204	318	9	162	—	39	—	7
\$300 to \$399	34	—	82	28	80	2	31	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	—	36	—	56	6	6	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	9	—	10	—	3	6	9	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	221	—	243	222	239	243	221	—	215	—	21
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$20,000	222	—	176	198	341	19	203	—	14	—	6
Less than 20 percent	63	—	40	93	96	11	63	—	7	—	4
20 to 24 percent	41	—	19	24	73	—	41	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	33	—	43	15	4	—	24	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	21	—	6	23	26	4	15	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	64	—	68	43	116	4	60	—	—	—	1
Not computed	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.1	—	28.4	21.3	24.2	18.5	24.7	—	22.5	—	18
\$20,000 to \$34,999	199	—	372	163	350	8	177	—	72	—	12
Less than 20 percent	130	—	270	106	175	1	108	—	43	—	6
20 to 24 percent	35	—	76	18	87	5	35	—	29	—	3
25 to 29 percent	29	—	—	39	85	2	—	—	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	5	—	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	17	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.7	—	13.9	14.1	20.0	23.0	15.0	—	15.0	—	19
\$35,000 to \$49,999	149	—	376	145	318	6	125	—	69	—	10
Less than 20 percent	122	—	242	138	264	6	109	—	48	—	8
20 to 24 percent	16	—	101	7	46	—	16	—	15	—	1
25 to 29 percent	11	—	33	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	—	16.5	11.7	13.6	15.0	13.0	—	18.3	—	13
\$50,000 or more	103	—	338	57	204	13	62	—	18	—	4
Less than 20 percent	87	—	299	57	200	13	62	—	18	—	4
20 to 24 percent	8	—	28	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	11.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	11.8	—	11
Specified renter-occupied housing units	687	—	284	380	960	31	680	—	52	—	21
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	27	—	32	7	202	—	27	—	19	—	2
\$200 to \$299	145	—	42	101	251	—	143	—	—	—	3
\$300 to \$399	252	—	102	129	318	21	247	—	—	—	4
\$400 to \$499	195	—	90	105	90	5	195	—	33	—	8
\$500 to \$599	46	—	18	38	31	5	46	—	—	—	1
\$600 to \$749	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	19	—	—	—	31	—	19	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	359	—	371	350	297	380	359	—	447	—	40
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$10,000	183	—	67	83	419	—	178	—	19	—	4
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	19	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	—	7	—	105	—	4	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	20	—	20	7	43	—	20	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	156	—	21	69	244	—	151	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	—	—	7	11	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	—	31.9	50.0+	37.3	—	50.0+	—	27.5	—	43
\$10,000 to \$19,999	206	—	84	151	249	9	206	—	8	—	4
Less than 20 percent	27	—	3	14	24	—	27	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	26	—	24	8	67	2	26	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	38	—	31	21	61	3	38	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	27	—	18	40	40	2	27	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	80	—	8	68	46	2	80	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	—	—	—	11	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	31.5	—	27.4	34.1	27.3	29.2	31.5	—	32.5	—	28
\$20,000 to \$34,999	230	—	73	92	217	19	228	—	9	—	8
Less than 20 percent	152	—	47	54	165	12	150	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	55	—	6	30	38	7	55	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	—	20	8	7	—	19	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	—	18.1	18.9	17.8	18.2	17.6	—	27.5	—	20
\$35,000 or more	68	—	60	54	75	3	68	—	16	—	4
Less than 20 percent	61	—	60	54	66	3	61	—	16	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	—	11.7	10.0	10.0	12.5	12.0	—	15.6	—	12

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County									
	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
Specified owner-occupied housing units	238	706	41	515	106	—	1 089	765	665	1 136
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	123	484	13	339	65	—	626	375	262	556
Less than \$300	26	21	—	6	—	—	16	27	37	45
\$300 to \$399	—	57	—	33	9	—	44	62	71	98
\$400 to \$499	23	138	4	79	10	—	123	109	57	131
\$500 to \$599	18	136	1	78	15	—	95	93	42	110
\$600 to \$799	43	104	6	77	—	—	133	57	32	115
\$800 to \$999	7	22	—	40	15	—	155	25	11	24
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6	2	18	—	—	53	2	10	31
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	16	—	6	—	2	2
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	554	517	669	570	595	—	672	492	444	504
Not mortgaged	115	222	28	176	41	—	463	390	403	580
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	26
\$100 to \$199	54	119	7	61	19	—	98	223	207	275
\$200 to \$299	49	83	14	102	19	—	237	137	146	218
\$300 to \$399	12	20	5	9	3	—	82	22	27	49
\$400 to \$499	—	—	2	4	—	—	36	—	12	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	12
Median (dollars)	204	195	244	223	213	—	253	189	194	197
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	92	85	7	86	19	—	162	299	319	416
Less than 20 percent	34	42	2	31	—	—	33	86	106	129
20 to 24 percent	18	—	—	9	—	—	19	64	68	87
25 to 29 percent	7	8	5	12	9	—	36	32	39	53
30 to 34 percent	7	18	—	5	6	—	6	35	21	39
35 percent or more	26	17	—	29	4	—	68	80	85	98
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
Median	23.3	25.3	26.5	26.3	30.4	—	29.0	24.9	23.9	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	81	238	18	144	22	—	300	230	188	357
Less than 20 percent	38	158	15	68	22	—	227	149	128	242
20 to 24 percent	18	31	1	32	—	—	47	51	40	84
25 to 29 percent	12	25	2	34	—	—	—	20	11	13
30 to 34 percent	6	17	—	10	—	—	9	4	5	4
35 percent or more	7	7	—	—	—	—	17	6	4	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.7	15.0	11.7	20.6	13.6	—	13.7	14.6	13.6	16.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49	212	8	163	24	—	307	152	89	204
Less than 20 percent	43	184	6	130	13	—	194	123	87	188
20 to 24 percent	—	22	2	24	—	—	86	15	2	14
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	6	11	—	27	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.4	15.2	15.0	13.9	13.3	—	14.8	15.0	11.0	12.1
\$50,000 or more	16	171	8	122	41	—	320	84	69	159
Less than 20 percent	16	163	8	109	25	—	281	84	63	131
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	13	8	—	28	—	2	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	4	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	11.2	10.0—	—	11.8	10.0	10.0—	12.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	94	198	3	73	7	—	232	305	306	318
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	3	—	—	13	42	68	25
\$200 to \$299	20	33	3	12	2	—	42	74	84	110
\$300 to \$399	32	57	—	38	5	—	102	146	90	89
\$400 to \$499	19	84	—	5	—	—	57	20	29	42
\$500 to \$599	17	19	—	2	—	—	18	—	6	5
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	11
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash rent	6	5	—	11	—	—	—	17	25	34
Median (dollars)	372	406	288	345	357	—	363	325	287	306
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	11	37	—	11	5	—	48	107	111	81
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	22	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	29	3
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	12	7
35 percent or more	8	37	—	11	5	—	21	59	41	53
Not computed	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	13
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	45.0	—	33.9	38.8	30.4	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	34	42	3	28	—	—	76	87	128	98
Less than 20 percent	6	12	—	2	—	—	3	12	15	19
20 to 24 percent	8	—	3	10	—	—	24	17	36	30
25 to 29 percent	7	10	—	4	—	—	31	20	27	7
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	5	—	—	10	9	16	11
35 percent or more	8	20	—	—	—	—	8	26	23	16
Not computed	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	11	15
Median	27.1	29.5	22.5	24.2	—	—	26.8	28.2	26.4	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	16	102	—	16	2	—	64	68	43	109
Less than 20 percent	16	36	—	14	2	—	47	55	23	90
20 to 24 percent	—	46	—	—	—	—	6	8	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	15	—	—	—	—	11	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Not computed	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	5	7	4
Median	12.5	21.4	—	15.0	12.5	—	17.3	14.7	14.7	15.5
\$5,000 or more	33	17	—	18	—	—	44	43	24	30
Less than 20 percent	30	17	—	16	—	—	44	43	24	25
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Median	10.0—	11.1	—	10.0—	—	—	10.0—	11.6	10.0	10.0—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chippewa County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Eau Claire County							
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	457	1 060	606	722	1 078	922	984	250	1 400	64
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	230	486	327	494	715	601	549	181	828	52
Less than \$300 -----	22	27	13	—	7	6	78	—	11	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	42	65	17	11	83	51	99	10	13	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	58	116	85	75	192	80	122	—	89	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	52	146	32	88	112	136	128	33	125	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	31	77	91	113	138	176	108	44	259	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	18	30	45	115	93	93	7	41	173	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	7	23	44	87	80	43	7	40	145	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	2	—	5	—	16	—	8	13	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	489	517	636	695	570	616	469	811	715	8
Not mortgaged -----	227	574	279	228	363	321	435	69	572	1
Less than \$100 -----	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	123	197	70	17	64	66	262	7	24	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	62	312	129	175	205	162	173	45	336	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	23	38	66	36	49	82	—	12	166	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	5	17	14	—	36	11	—	5	41	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars) -----	185	221	242	263	243	243	189	273	281	2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	165	371	112	127	245	177	458	34	266	—
Less than 20 percent -----	49	129	61	29	38	35	149	—	55	—
20 to 24 percent -----	35	57	18	6	27	40	65	15	40	—
25 to 29 percent -----	25	18	12	17	41	22	82	—	29	—
30 to 34 percent -----	22	41	8	21	21	21	70	6	11	—
35 percent or more -----	34	123	13	54	109	59	92	13	118	—
Not computed -----	—	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	13	—
Median -----	24.8	24.8	19.1	32.7	32.9	28.1	25.9	31.7	31.1	24
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	178	284	239	178	225	267	303	69	231	—
Less than 20 percent -----	120	204	146	69	128	135	222	19	159	—
20 to 24 percent -----	31	52	50	34	43	63	44	19	36	—
25 to 29 percent -----	20	20	—	28	54	25	15	7	21	—
30 to 34 percent -----	3	2	5	11	—	24	15	13	6	—
35 percent or more -----	4	6	38	36	—	20	7	11	9	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.7	14.4	17.9	22.9	18.9	19.9	17.0	24.1	16.0	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	69	236	123	186	296	252	128	62	395	—
Less than 20 percent -----	49	210	73	118	214	159	110	47	295	—
20 to 24 percent -----	17	21	30	36	47	69	18	9	55	—
25 to 29 percent -----	3	3	13	12	16	18	—	—	34	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	7	13	9	6	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more -----	—	2	—	7	10	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.2	14.1	14.9	16.1	14.9	17.9	14.8	16.8	16.4	23
\$50,000 or more -----	45	169	132	231	312	226	95	85	508	—
Less than 20 percent -----	40	167	118	182	263	200	95	47	444	—
20 to 24 percent -----	3	2	9	49	21	21	—	32	60	—
25 to 29 percent -----	2	—	5	—	18	5	—	6	4	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	13.7	12.0	11.9	10.1	18.8	13.9	15
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	162	456	101	76	784	268	1 222	266	329	6
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	—	14	—	—	13	—	8	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	29	100	5	—	82	24	119	7	34	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	36	149	13	19	96	47	409	16	10	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	50	96	19	—	295	60	383	94	144	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	22	54	27	31	176	80	231	93	66	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	6	12	69	40	40	28	34	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	2	5	5	35	8	16	23	34	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	15	4	7	5	—	5	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	25	41	11	5	11	4	16	—	7	—
Median (dollars) -----	306	259	452	419	369	401	316	409	385	3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	57	167	30	7	253	30	467	18	82	—
Less than 20 percent -----	1	5	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	7	24	5	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	6	—	—	9	—	42	—	22	—
30 to 34 percent -----	10	41	—	—	43	13	7	7	—	—
35 percent or more -----	27	76	19	7	167	17	386	11	60	—
Not computed -----	12	15	6	—	21	—	15	—	—	—
Median -----	39.5	35.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	48
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	49	171	17	29	208	90	392	43	85	—
Less than 20 percent -----	5	63	—	8	6	19	50	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	10	46	—	—	38	6	126	12	31	—
25 to 29 percent -----	10	15	—	—	33	6	59	7	31	—
30 to 34 percent -----	3	7	—	—	38	21	75	6	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	30	6	16	82	34	73	12	23	—
Not computed -----	14	10	11	5	11	4	9	—	—	—
Median -----	26.3	21.9	37.5	42.5	32.8	32.9	26.3	27.5	26.9	3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	39	72	20	26	223	94	292	133	104	—
Less than 20 percent -----	30	45	8	15	138	69	238	82	45	—
20 to 24 percent -----	5	—	—	11	56	4	33	46	25	—
25 to 29 percent -----	3	11	12	—	21	19	8	5	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	8	2	6	—	9	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Not computed -----	1	16	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
Median -----	16.6	16.1	25.8	18.6	18.5	17.8	15.6	18.8	20.7	11
\$35,000 or more -----	17	46	34	14	100	54	71	72	58	—
Less than 20 percent -----	17	46	34	5	77	49	71	62	52	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	5	23	5	—	10	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0—	11.1	10.0—	22.0	14.4	13.2	10.0—	13.0	12.6	1

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County—Con.					Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County				
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	722	564	441	1 657	79	86	35	—	1 516	877
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	438	300	300	907	52	64	18	—	999	556
Less than \$300	—	17	18	65	11	—	—	—	21	6
\$300 to \$399	12	29	36	127	10	—	—	—	73	51
\$400 to \$499	59	30	34	213	—	7	12	—	149	80
\$500 to \$599	39	110	64	254	11	—	6	—	245	132
\$600 to \$799	104	62	82	163	10	23	—	—	339	154
\$800 to \$999	91	37	36	73	10	13	—	—	142	74
\$1,000 to \$1,499	82	8	12	12	—	21	—	—	30	43
\$1,500 to \$1,999	33	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
\$2,000 or more	18	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	812	565	597	519	523	811	438	—	605	606
Not mortgaged	284	264	141	750	27	22	17	—	517	321
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	31	58	65	276	7	—	—	—	127	66
\$200 to \$299	122	181	55	411	16	7	17	—	333	162
\$300 to \$399	88	25	12	45	4	8	—	—	43	82
\$400 to \$499	19	—	5	18	—	7	—	—	14	11
\$500 or more	24	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	288	234	213	219	252	325	275	—	229	243
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	120	165	98	449	11	14	17	—	283	177
Less than 20 percent	41	69	18	137	—	—	—	—	73	35
20 to 24 percent	19	23	6	89	11	8	—	—	54	40
25 to 29 percent	13	29	20	55	—	—	5	—	45	22
30 to 34 percent	15	7	21	44	—	—	12	—	50	21
35 percent or more	32	37	28	124	—	6	—	—	61	59
Not computed	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.0	22.9	30.6	24.9	22.5	24.4	31.5	—	26.6	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	125	134	132	581	37	26	13	—	405	263
Less than 20 percent	92	79	92	358	26	7	13	—	234	135
20 to 24 percent	9	19	24	81	6	—	—	—	74	63
25 to 29 percent	14	15	12	93	5	—	—	—	41	21
30 to 34 percent	6	13	—	31	—	—	—	—	33	24
35 percent or more	4	8	4	18	—	19	—	—	23	20
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	13.8	17.2	18.0	13.8	36.6	17.5	—	17.5	19.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	140	117	114	404	21	12	—	—	510	230
Less than 20 percent	89	85	71	338	16	12	—	—	315	153
20 to 24 percent	14	24	12	66	—	—	—	—	156	59
25 to 29 percent	18	—	18	—	5	—	—	—	39	12
30 to 34 percent	19	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	16.0	18.2	14.5	17.5	14.3	—	—	17.6	17.3
\$50,000 or more	337	148	97	223	10	34	5	—	318	207
Less than 20 percent	254	135	80	223	10	29	5	—	292	188
20 to 24 percent	46	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	26	14
25 to 29 percent	11	—	12	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	11.4	13.3	10.0	15.0	10.4	10.0	—	13.3	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	975	1 675	550	936	50	25	12	14	218	253
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	106	222	27	60	—	5	—	6	—	19
\$200 to \$299	152	377	52	203	8	—	—	—	38	37
\$300 to \$399	388	428	276	332	—	—	—	8	103	60
\$400 to \$499	185	263	150	251	29	—	—	—	42	80
\$500 to \$599	50	140	22	58	6	—	12	—	13	40
\$600 to \$749	61	121	11	11	7	5	—	—	7	8
\$750 to \$999	9	66	12	4	—	15	—	—	—	5
\$1,000 or more	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash rent	8	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	12	4
Median (dollars)	356	346	381	373	481	792	525	328	370	409
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	337	588	121	248	7	5	—	8	28	30
Less than 20 percent	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	28	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	55	30	7	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
35 percent or more	226	516	102	194	7	—	—	8	22	17
Not computed	18	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median	49.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	22.5	—	50.0+	50.0+	44.0
\$0,000 to \$19,999	265	597	209	309	8	—	—	6	60	85
Less than 20 percent	23	118	17	38	—	—	—	6	5	14
20 to 24 percent	56	85	22	41	—	—	—	—	16	6
25 to 29 percent	55	111	59	96	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	43	25	33	54	8	—	—	—	12	21
35 percent or more	88	249	78	74	—	—	—	—	22	34
Not computed	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	4
Median	29.9	29.1	31.0	28.8	32.5	—	—	17.5	32.7	33.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	222	397	170	255	19	5	12	—	116	84
Less than 20 percent	117	229	131	146	—	—	7	—	74	59
20 to 24 percent	74	34	39	104	19	—	5	—	33	4
25 to 29 percent	23	42	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	19
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	19.3	18.8	17.8	19.0	22.5	27.5	19.3	—	18.3	18.3
\$5,000 or more	151	93	50	124	16	15	—	—	14	54
Less than 20 percent	134	93	50	114	16	15	—	—	11	49
20 to 24 percent	17	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.6	14.2	10.7	12.8	16.9	15.8	—	—	16.7	13.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.									
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	944	1 385	146	1 334	442	569	515	37	564	30
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	530	652	114	805	386	352	300	13	300	22
Less than \$300 -----	78	17	—	6	—	—	—	—	17	1
\$300 to \$399 -----	99	89	—	13	—	12	—	—	29	3
\$400 to \$499 -----	122	140	—	78	12	59	45	—	30	2
\$500 to \$599 -----	123	178	7	125	30	39	38	—	110	4
\$600 to \$799 -----	101	160	13	252	91	79	119	13	62	4
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	68	41	173	120	70	71	—	37	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	7	—	40	145	116	62	19	—	8	1
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	8	13	17	19	—	—	7	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	5	—	12	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	457	547	925	721	870	766	699	654	565	57
Not mortgaged -----	414	733	32	529	56	217	215	24	264	8
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	255	269	—	18	7	31	—	—	58	3
\$200 to \$299 -----	159	413	15	305	37	111	133	24	181	2
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	36	12	160	12	53	47	—	25	1
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	5	41	—	12	15	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	15	—	5	—	10	20	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	188	216	304	284	273	263	283	250	234	21
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	444	359	28	233	16	103	93	18	165	6
Less than 20 percent -----	149	161	—	55	—	30	21	5	69	—
20 to 24 percent -----	58	53	15	35	—	19	20	—	23	—
25 to 29 percent -----	75	29	—	17	—	13	12	—	29	2
30 to 34 percent -----	70	46	6	5	—	15	5	—	7	1
35 percent or more -----	92	70	7	108	16	26	29	13	37	1
Not computed -----	—	—	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median -----	26.0	21.7	24.7	33.0	40.0	26.0	26.0	38.3	22.9	29
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	296	546	18	216	59	112	127	6	134	9
Less than 20 percent -----	215	375	—	144	35	85	41	6	79	6
20 to 24 percent -----	44	55	—	36	6	9	31	—	19	1
25 to 29 percent -----	15	87	7	21	12	8	29	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent -----	15	8	—	6	—	6	11	—	13	—
35 percent or more -----	7	21	11	9	6	4	15	—	8	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.1	14.1	35.9	16.7	18.0	13.9	23.6	12.5	13.8	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	116	274	28	383	121	133	117	—	117	8
Less than 20 percent -----	105	226	13	283	16	82	90	—	85	5
20 to 24 percent -----	11	38	9	55	14	24	—	—	24	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	10	—	34	39	18	3	—	—	1
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	11	5	19	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.5	15.3	20.6	16.4	24.0	17.9	16.4	—	16.0	17
\$50,000 or more -----	88	206	72	502	246	221	178	13	148	6
Less than 20 percent -----	88	201	34	438	190	164	166	13	135	4
20 to 24 percent -----	—	5	32	60	44	40	8	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	6	4	12	11	—	—	—	1
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.6	20.3	14.0	15.1	14.7	10.4	10.0-	11.4	14
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 222	910	250	140	571	952	860	387	1 675	34
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	8	13	—	—	12	16	7	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	119	135	7	34	33	106	184	53	222	2
\$200 to \$299 -----	409	192	16	5	46	152	221	110	377	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	383	272	94	48	187	373	135	122	428	20
\$400 to \$499 -----	231	189	87	19	154	185	163	53	263	5
\$500 to \$599 -----	40	70	23	4	83	50	63	20	140	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	16	16	23	23	56	61	35	18	121	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	9	—	—	—	9	45	5	66	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
No cash rent -----	16	14	—	7	—	—	7	6	17	—
Median (dollars) -----	316	333	405	360	403	356	310	316	346	34
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	467	382	18	43	97	331	393	193	588	8
Less than 20 percent -----	17	6	—	—	24	17	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	16	12	—	28	—
25 to 29 percent -----	42	71	—	22	5	55	87	—	30	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	37	7	—	11	5	17	41	14	—
35 percent or more -----	386	239	11	21	51	220	270	152	516	6
Not computed -----	15	29	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	42.4	50.0+	29.9	44.6	49.1	45.4	50.0+	50.0+	46
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	392	258	43	21	255	265	243	92	597	17
Less than 20 percent -----	50	25	6	—	17	23	36	6	118	1
20 to 24 percent -----	126	23	12	6	5	56	27	26	85	2
25 to 29 percent -----	59	74	7	5	33	55	48	31	111	5
30 to 34 percent -----	75	39	6	—	36	43	34	6	25	3
35 percent or more -----	73	97	12	10	62	88	98	23	249	5
Not computed -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median -----	26.3	30.9	27.5	29.5	32.7	29.9	31.5	27.3	29.1	29
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	292	185	122	41	197	205	150	81	397	7
Less than 20 percent -----	238	139	82	18	119	108	80	52	229	4
20 to 24 percent -----	33	38	40	10	33	74	29	8	34	1
25 to 29 percent -----	8	—	—	—	39	23	22	8	42	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	8	—	—	6	—	7	8	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	6	—	—	12	5	76	—
Not computed -----	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median -----	15.6	15.8	18.4	19.6	18.8	19.6	19.5	18.1	18.8	18
\$35,000 or more -----	71	85	67	35	120	151	74	21	93	1
Less than 20 percent -----	71	76	57	29	114	134	54	15	93	1
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	10	6	6	17	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	13.3	13.3	14.2	13.4	12.6	12.1	10.0-	14.2	10

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County—Con.		Remainder of Eau Claire County						
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 657	61	648	515	520	687	1 078	45	40
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	907	34	290	249	263	476	715	45	19
Less than \$300.....	65	5	29	11	13	—	7	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	127	4	89	39	17	11	83	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	213	—	46	56	78	63	192	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	254	5	55	74	32	82	112	4	5
\$600 to \$799.....	163	10	49	54	68	113	138	22	7
\$800 to \$999.....	73	10	12	7	32	115	93	19	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12	—	7	8	23	87	80	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median (dollars).....	519	630	457	523	576	717	570	734	782
Not mortgaged.....	750	27	358	266	257	211	363	—	21
Less than \$100.....	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	276	7	182	92	70	17	64	—	7
\$200 to \$299.....	411	16	156	151	122	158	205	—	14
\$300 to \$399.....	45	4	15	12	58	36	49	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	18	—	—	7	7	—	36	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median (dollars).....	219	252	197	217	235	261	243	—	213
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	449	5	321	197	98	110	245	—	14
Less than 20 percent.....	137	—	121	56	61	29	38	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	89	5	45	27	10	6	27	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	55	—	28	40	12	12	41	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	44	—	26	25	8	9	21	—	—
35 percent or more.....	124	—	101	49	7	54	109	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median.....	24.9	22.5	24.4	26.9	17.8	34.4	32.9	—	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	581	31	201	111	213	165	225	4	7
Less than 20 percent.....	358	26	153	79	139	56	128	—	7
20 to 24 percent.....	81	—	27	12	50	34	43	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	93	5	15	18	—	28	54	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	31	—	2	—	5	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	18	—	4	2	19	36	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.0	12.8	13.5	14.1	17.1	23.9	18.9	27.5	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	404	15	77	118	111	186	296	22	12
Less than 20 percent.....	338	10	67	100	61	118	214	6	5
20 to 24 percent.....	66	—	8	10	30	36	47	10	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	2	6	13	12	16	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	13	9	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	2	—	7	10	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.5	17.5	11.9	15.8	15.4	16.1	14.9	22.5	20.7
\$50,000 or more.....	223	10	49	89	98	226	312	19	7
Less than 20 percent.....	223	10	43	87	89	177	263	12	7
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	6	2	9	49	21	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.8	12.0	17.9	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	936	28	310	177	76	64	770	15	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	13	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	60	—	62	17	—	—	76	5	—
\$200 to \$299.....	203	—	99	37	13	19	96	10	—
\$300 to \$399.....	332	—	90	56	19	—	287	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	251	22	23	29	27	31	176	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	58	6	—	14	6	—	69	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	11	—	—	—	—	5	35	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	4	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	17	—	31	22	11	5	11	—	—
Median (dollars).....	373	478	276	326	427	412	370	281	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	248	—	146	61	25	7	245	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	39	—	17	3	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	20	5	—	—	43	—	—
35 percent or more.....	194	—	90	36	19	7	159	—	—
Not computed.....	15	—	16	13	6	—	21	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	—	45.7	39.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	309	—	97	48	17	29	202	5	—
Less than 20 percent.....	38	—	9	13	—	8	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent.....	41	—	29	8	—	—	38	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	96	—	18	6	—	—	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	54	—	19	6	—	—	38	—	—
35 percent or more.....	74	—	19	10	6	16	82	—	—
Not computed.....	6	—	3	5	11	5	11	—	—
Median.....	28.8	—	27.5	25.4	37.5	42.5	33.2	12.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	255	19	44	48	15	14	223	10	—
Less than 20 percent.....	146	—	33	28	8	8	138	10	—
20 to 24 percent.....	104	19	7	12	—	6	56	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	2	7	—	21	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.0	22.5	12.6	18.3	19.7	14.4	18.5	12.5	—
\$35,000 or more.....	124	9	23	20	19	14	100	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	114	9	13	20	19	5	77	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	5	23	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.8	16.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	22.0	14.4	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Eau Claire County—Con.								
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	104	66	224	153	—	137	—	18	873
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	67	23	136	86	—	79	—	18	617
Less than \$300 -----	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	6	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	10	—	5	—	—	5	—	6	42
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	11	6	—	—	7	—	—	91
\$500 to \$599 -----	26	—	16	—	—	15	—	6	116
\$600 to \$799 -----	31	7	18	25	—	39	—	—	181
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	19	21	—	7	—	—	75
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	34	20	—	—	—	—	85
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	7	14	—	6	—	—	12
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	23	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	594	480	967	925	—	633	—	375	641
Not mortgaged -----	37	43	88	67	—	58	—	—	251
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	7	6	17	—	—	27	—	—	7
\$200 to \$299 -----	30	31	29	11	—	27	—	—	122
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	6	35	35	—	—	—	—	41
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	7	14	—	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	261	237	247	377	—	209	—	—	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	6	33	31	17	—	32	—	6	133
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	18	11	—	12	—	—	45
20 to 24 percent -----	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	6	20
25 to 29 percent -----	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent -----	—	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	17
35 percent or more -----	6	10	—	6	—	11	—	—	33
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	29.8	19.3	18.9	—	32.2	—	22.5	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	51	15	48	13	—	40	—	6	214
Less than 20 percent -----	19	15	13	7	—	24	—	—	92
20 to 24 percent -----	19	—	18	—	—	9	—	6	47
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	11	6	—	7	—	—	48
30 to 34 percent -----	13	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	13
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	21.7	11.3	23.1	19.6	—	18.5	—	22.5	21.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	34	12	27	7	—	33	—	6	277
Less than 20 percent -----	34	12	22	7	—	14	—	6	189
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	42
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	25
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	15.7	12.5	12.5	—	22.1	—	17.5	16.3
\$50,000 or more -----	13	6	118	116	—	32	—	—	245
Less than 20 percent -----	13	6	69	90	—	32	—	—	204
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	28	6	—	—	—	—	20
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	7	13	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.4	10.0	17.6	10.4	—	11.5	—	—	14.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16	189	50	23	—	202	—	22	121
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	8	21
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	96	39	15	—	74	—	—	40
\$400 to \$499 -----	6	47	—	—	—	95	—	7	34
\$500 to \$599 -----	5	30	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	7	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	520	395	325	346	—	416	—	486	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	—	39	31	6	—	41	—	7	21
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	39	25	6	—	41	—	7	11
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	—	64	12	—	—	31	—	8	48
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	26	12	—	—	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more -----	—	13	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	26.3	27.5	—	—	37.9	—	32.5	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	11	63	7	17	—	97	—	—	31
Less than 20 percent -----	—	27	7	9	—	84	—	—	21
20 to 24 percent -----	6	15	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	24.6	21.5	17.5	17.5	—	17.3	—	—	16.4
\$35,000 or more -----	5	23	—	—	—	33	—	7	2
Less than 20 percent -----	5	23	—	—	—	33	—	7	11
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	11.7	—	17.5	12.5

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County		Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County	
	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewa County	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 12
Occupied housing units	49 714	18 973	30 741	20 076	2 145	2 248
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	776	199	577	375	34	—
1985 to 1988	2 910	1 002	1 908	1 114	29	—
1980 to 1984	4 264	1 504	2 760	1 668	16	78
1970 to 1979	11 725	4 407	7 318	4 153	203	191
1960 to 1969	5 756	2 139	3 617	2 251	92	211
1950 to 1959	6 290	2 246	4 044	2 756	259	153
1940 to 1949	4 450	1 711	2 739	1 984	235	109
1939 or earlier	13 543	5 765	7 778	5 775	1 277	1 506
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	322	57	265	235	24	43
1 bedroom	4 787	1 612	3 175	2 759	397	439
2 bedrooms	15 018	5 075	9 943	6 799	802	836
3 bedrooms	20 438	8 357	12 081	7 317	725	533
4 bedrooms	7 420	3 095	4 325	2 528	161	301
5 or more bedrooms	1 729	777	952	438	36	96
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	49 382	18 827	30 555	20 029	2 145	2 237
Source of water, public system or private company	33 195	9 142	24 053	19 788	2 092	2 248
Sewage disposal, public sewer	32 958	9 196	23 762	19 784	2 092	2 248
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	409	176	233	64	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units	334	136	198	52	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	75	40	35	12	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	13 530	3 991	9 539	7 805	826	892
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5 371	2 735	2 636	504	99	24
Electricity	9 578	3 106	6 472	4 693	346	551
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16 010	6 139	9 871	6 376	838	742
All other fuels	5 141	2 968	2 173	462	36	31
No fuel used	84	34	50	36	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	3 886	1 459	2 427	1 903	297	227
1	15 801	5 428	10 373	7 560	1 019	912
2	20 228	7 895	12 333	7 985	580	714
3 or more	9 799	4 191	5 608	2 628	249	395
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	34 194	14 110	20 084	11 708	1 080	644
1989 to March 1990	2 965	1 028	1 937	1 197	72	61
1985 to 1988	6 871	2 581	4 290	2 620	225	81
1980 to 1984	5 220	2 054	3 166	1 875	149	140
1970 to 1979	9 243	3 965	5 278	2 796	208	134
1969 or earlier	9 895	4 482	5 413	3 220	426	228
Renter-occupied housing units	15 520	4 863	10 657	8 368	1 065	1 604
1989 to March 1990	7 124	1 953	5 171	4 232	545	977
1985 to 1988	5 474	1 798	3 676	2 900	363	428
1980 to 1984	1 515	524	991	698	77	86
1970 to 1979	952	358	594	404	50	84
1969 or earlier	455	230	225	134	30	29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	1 198	457	741	397	154	31
Householder 65 years and over	11 779	4 739	7 040	4 748	456	400
Owner-occupied housing units	9 001	3 692	5 309	3 442	381	205
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	119	45	74	29	7	—
No telephone in unit	155	58	97	38	—	—
No vehicle available	2 358	998	1 360	1 057	121	146
Complete plumbing facilities	49 305	18 797	30 508	20 012	2 138	2 248
1.00 or less persons per room	48 739	18 531	30 208	19 824	2 101	2 229
1.01 or more persons per room	566	266	300	188	37	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	409	176	233	64	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room	360	172	188	57	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room	49	4	45	7	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 307	33 956	37 958	37 990	26 901	35 059
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 188	19 769	18 923	18 322	16 305	15 536
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 190	2 089	4 101	2 978	355	842
Owner-occupied housing units	2 043	1 032	1 011	455	59	52
Renter-occupied housing units	4 147	1 057	3 090	2 523	296	790

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA		Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Eau Claire County		Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County	
	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Chippewo County	Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 12	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	25 171	9 650	15 521	10 420	976	564	936	564
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	14 303	5 012	9 291	6 215	541	300	522	300
Less than \$300 -----	570	260	310	225	78	17	78	17
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 512	679	833	528	99	29	99	29
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 799	1 277	1 522	974	122	30	122	30
\$500 to \$599 -----	3 016	1 132	1 884	1 341	128	110	123	111
\$600 to \$799 -----	3 415	1 054	2 361	1 609	100	62	93	62
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 730	404	1 326	915	7	37	7	37
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 019	169	850	506	7	8	7	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	161	28	133	86	7	7	7	7
\$2,000 or more -----	81	9	72	31	7	7	7	7
Median (dollars) -----	574	522	607	604	464	565	452	565
Not mortgaged -----	10 868	4 638	6 230	4 205	435	264	414	264
Less than \$100 -----	83	69	14	14	14	14	14	14
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 495	1 777	1 718	1 152	262	58	255	58
\$200 to \$299 -----	5 581	2 181	3 400	2 344	173	181	159	181
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 246	421	825	531	173	25	159	25
\$400 to \$499 -----	337	150	187	128	17	17	17	17
\$500 or more -----	126	40	86	50	17	17	17	17
Median (dollars) -----	226	216	233	234	189	234	188	234
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	6 541	2 853	3 688	2 449	458	165	444	165
Less than 20 percent -----	2 078	950	1 128	733	149	69	149	69
20 to 24 percent -----	1 072	488	584	425	65	23	58	23
25 to 29 percent -----	795	301	494	322	82	29	75	29
30 to 34 percent -----	680	268	412	293	70	7	70	7
35 percent or more -----	1 849	805	1 044	660	92	37	92	37
Not computed -----	67	41	26	16	16	16	16	16
Median -----	25.5	24.7	26.2	25.9	25.9	22.9	26.0	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 161	2 934	4 227	2 917	303	134	296	134
Less than 20 percent -----	4 409	1 866	2 543	1 813	222	79	215	79
20 to 24 percent -----	1 295	597	698	433	44	19	44	19
25 to 29 percent -----	888	338	550	359	15	15	15	15
30 to 34 percent -----	262	65	197	147	15	13	15	13
35 percent or more -----	307	68	239	165	7	8	7	8
Not computed -----	16.9	15.7	17.6	17.2	17.0	13.8	17.1	13.8
Median -----	6 014	2 269	3 745	2 527	120	117	108	117
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 492	1 860	2 632	1 777	102	85	97	85
Less than 20 percent -----	1 019	300	719	517	18	24	11	24
20 to 24 percent -----	350	94	256	172	12	12	12	12
25 to 29 percent -----	101	9	92	49	8	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	52	6	46	12	12	12	12	12
35 percent or more -----	15.5	13.9	16.4	16.6	14.0	16.0	13.6	16.0
Median -----	5 455	1 594	3 861	2 527	95	148	88	148
\$50,000 or more -----	4 782	1 475	3 307	2 215	95	135	88	135
Less than 20 percent -----	473	79	394	240	6	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent -----	126	35	91	55	17	17	17	17
25 to 29 percent -----	33	3	30	10	7	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent -----	39	2	39	7	7	7	7	7
35 percent or more -----	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Not computed -----	11.8	10.0	12.5	12.6	10.1	11.4	10.0	11.4
Median -----	14 801	4 420	10 381	8 368	1 065	1 604	1 065	1 604
Specified renter-occupied housing units								
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	126	44	82	56	8	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 698	556	1 142	984	105	219	105	219
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 122	1 085	2 037	1 732	373	351	373	351
\$300 to \$399 -----	4 738	1 439	3 299	2 600	327	395	327	395
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 023	831	2 192	1 717	195	263	195	263
\$500 to \$599 -----	949	199	750	600	25	131	25	131
\$600 to \$749 -----	469	27	442	370	16	121	16	121
\$750 to \$999 -----	200	14	186	165	6	66	6	66
\$1,000 or more -----	53	7	46	44	41	41	41	41
No cash rent -----	423	218	205	100	16	17	16	17
Median (dollars) -----	346	326	356	351	310	344	310	344
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 680	1 366	3 314	2 690	385	549	385	549
Less than 20 percent -----	101	17	84	71	17	17	17	17
20 to 24 percent -----	175	94	81	66	28	28	28	28
25 to 29 percent -----	558	178	380	353	42	30	42	30
30 to 34 percent -----	382	166	216	145	7	14	7	14
35 percent or more -----	3 241	823	2 418	1 982	311	477	311	477
Not computed -----	223	88	135	73	8	8	8	8
Median -----	50.0+	40.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 474	1 369	3 105	2 562	339	565	339	565
Less than 20 percent -----	587	202	385	346	35	118	35	118
20 to 24 percent -----	797	289	508	407	102	79	102	79
25 to 29 percent -----	916	265	651	536	59	93	59	93
30 to 34 percent -----	629	189	440	377	68	25	68	25
35 percent or more -----	1 396	345	1 051	863	66	241	66	241
Not computed -----	149	79	70	33	9	9	9	9
Median -----	29.2	27.9	29.8	29.8	27.4	29.4	27.4	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 957	1 161	2 796	2 215	278	397	278	397
Less than 20 percent -----	2 517	762	1 755	1 379	224	229	224	229
20 to 24 percent -----	839	228	611	490	33	34	33	34
25 to 29 percent -----	321	114	207	168	8	42	8	42
30 to 34 percent -----	69	3	66	45	6	6	6	6
35 percent or more -----	115	10	105	99	76	76	76	76
Not computed -----	96	44	52	34	7	8	7	8
Median -----	18.1	17.7	18.3	18.3	15.9	18.8	15.9	18.8
\$35,000 or more -----	1 690	524	1 166	901	63	93	63	93
Less than 20 percent -----	1 515	492	1 023	809	63	93	63	93
20 to 24 percent -----	103	12	91	63	16	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent -----	20	2	20	16	16	16	16	16
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
35 percent or more -----	52	20	32	13	13	13	13	13
Not computed -----	12.2	10.6	12.8	12.9	10.0	14.2	10.0	14.2
Median -----								

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
Occupied housing units -----	66
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990 -----	—
1985 to 1988 -----	16
1980 to 1984 -----	—
1970 to 1979 -----	10
1960 to 1969 -----	—
1950 to 1959 -----	12
1940 to 1949 -----	12
1939 or earlier -----	16
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom -----	—
1 bedroom -----	15
2 bedrooms -----	11
3 bedrooms -----	20
4 bedrooms -----	11
5 or more bedrooms -----	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities -----	66
Source of water, public system or private company -----	50
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	50
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Natural gas -----	27
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	11
Electricity -----	15
Coal, oil, kerosene, etc. -----	8
All other fuels -----	5
No fuel used -----	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None -----	6
1 -----	42
2 -----	4
3 or more -----	14
Average per household -----	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14
1989 to March 1990 -----	—
1985 to 1988 -----	11
1980 to 1984 -----	—
1970 to 1979 -----	1
1969 or earlier -----	2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	52
1989 to March 1990 -----	25
1985 to 1988 -----	18
1980 to 1984 -----	—
1970 to 1979 -----	9
1969 or earlier -----	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit -----	2
Householder 65 years and over -----	3
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—
No telephone in unit -----	—
No vehicle available -----	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	66
1.00 or less persons per room -----	58
1.01 or more persons per room -----	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—
Median household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	538 202
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 436
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	22
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	22

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage -----	-
Less than \$300 -----	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	-
\$600 to \$799 -----	-
\$800 to \$999 -----	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-
Median (dollars) -----	-
Not mortgaged -----	-
Less than \$100 -----	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-
\$500 or more -----	-
Median (dollars) -----	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000 -----	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-
35 percent or more -----	-
Not computed -----	-
Median -----	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-
35 percent or more -----	-
Not computed -----	-
Median -----	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-
35 percent or more -----	-
Not computed -----	-
Median -----	-
\$50,000 or more -----	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-
35 percent or more -----	-
Not computed -----	-
Median -----	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	50
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100 -----	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	25
\$300 to \$399 -----	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	4
\$500 to \$599 -----	8
\$600 to \$749 -----	13
\$750 to \$999 -----	-
\$1,000 or more -----	-
No cash rent -----	-
Median (dollars) -----	387
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000 -----	22
Less than 20 percent -----	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-
35 percent or more -----	22
Not computed -----	-
Median -----	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	14
Less than 20 percent -----	-
20 to 24 percent -----	9
25 to 29 percent -----	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-
35 percent or more -----	5
Not computed -----	-
Median -----	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	10
Less than 20 percent -----	10
20 to 24 percent -----	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-
35 percent or more -----	-
Not computed -----	-
Median -----	12.5
\$35,000 or more -----	4
Less than 20 percent -----	4
20 to 24 percent -----	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-
35 percent or more -----	-
Not computed -----	-
Median -----	12.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County
Occupied housing units	163	110
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	7	7
1980 to 1984	19	3
1970 to 1979	32	17
1960 to 1969	15	14
1950 to 1959	10	10
1940 to 1949	25	15
1939 or earlier	55	44
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	2	2
2 bedrooms	54	42
3 bedrooms	89	50
4 bedrooms	14	14
5 or more bedrooms	4	2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	161	110
Source of water, public system or private company	128	102
Sewage disposal, public sewer	128	102
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	42	35
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	8
Electricity	45	33
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	45	34
All other fuels	13	—
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	8	6
1	52	39
2	90	57
3 or more	13	8
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	73	39
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	21	8
1980 to 1984	28	20
1970 to 1979	8	3
1969 or earlier	16	8
Renter-occupied housing units	90	71
1989 to March 1990	62	55
1985 to 1988	24	14
1980 to 1984	2	—
1970 to 1979	2	2
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	12	10
Householder 65 years and over	21	11
Owner-occupied housing units	21	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	163	110
1.00 or less persons per room	157	107
1.01 or more persons per room	6	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Median household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 969	28 187
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 641	18 873
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	48	37
Owner-occupied housing units	9	2
Renter-occupied housing units	39	35

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	61	37
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	43	29
Less than \$300	11	11
\$300 to \$399	5	2
\$400 to \$499	4	2
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$799	17	8
\$800 to \$999	6	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	605	438
Not mortgaged	18	8
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	2	—
\$200 to \$299	8	8
\$300 to \$399	8	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	244	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	21	12
Less than 20 percent	10	8
20 to 24 percent	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	2
35 percent or more	2	2
Not computed	—	—
Median	20.4	18.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	13	11
Less than 20 percent	13	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	12.2	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	14
Less than 20 percent	13	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	18.1	19.4
\$50,000 or more	8	—
Less than 20 percent	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	12.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	87	68
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	9
\$100 to \$199	9	9
\$200 to \$299	—	9
\$300 to \$399	41	27
\$400 to \$499	25	20
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$749	3	3
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	378	383
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	22	20
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	2	2
30 to 34 percent	7	7
35 percent or more	13	11
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	45	30
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	21	11
25 to 29 percent	12	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	12	10
Not computed	—	—
Median	25.6	27.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2	—
Less than 20 percent	2	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	12.5	—
\$35,000 or more	18	18
Less than 20 percent	18	18
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Eau Claire County	Eau Claire city (pt.), Eau Claire County
		Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	397	374	354	132	132
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	33	33	33	15	15
1980 to 1984 -----	14	7	7	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	97	85	73	15	15
1960 to 1969 -----	12	12	4	—	—
1950 to 1959 -----	40	38	38	21	21
1940 to 1949 -----	49	49	49	21	21
1939 or earlier -----	152	150	150	60	60
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	32	32	32	12	12
1 bedroom -----	112	112	104	44	44
2 bedrooms -----	113	113	113	29	29
3 bedrooms -----	105	86	86	33	33
4 bedrooms -----	35	31	19	14	14
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	365	349	329	111	111
Source of water, public system or private company -----	383	362	354	132	132
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	380	359	351	132	132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	36	36	36	14	14
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	36	36	36	14	14
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	91	89	89	21	21
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	51	51	43	22	22
Electricity -----	149	130	122	46	46
Oil, kerosene, etc. -----	92	90	86	29	29
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	14	14	14	14	14
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	45	45	37	14	14
1 -----	232	226	226	96	96
2 -----	105	99	91	22	22
3 or more -----	15	4	—	—	—
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34	26	22	—	—
1989 to March 1990 -----	12	12	8	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	9	9	9	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	13	5	5	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	363	348	332	132	132
1989 to March 1990 -----	164	158	158	58	58
1985 to 1988 -----	187	180	164	74	74
1980 to 1984 -----	10	10	10	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	2	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	4	4	4	—	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	19	19	19	19	19
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	361	338	318	118	118
1.00 or less persons per room -----	146	136	124	26	26
1.01 or more persons per room -----	215	202	194	92	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	36	36	36	14	14
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	36	36	36	14	14
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	47 834	35 312	29 189	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 533	12 256	12 165	10 777	10 777
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	255	242	242	74	74
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	8	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	247	234	234	74	74

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA	Eau Claire County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Eau Claire County	
		Total	Eau Claire city (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	26	22	22	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	16	14	14	-	-
Less than \$300	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799	5	5	5	-	-
\$800 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	11	9	9	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	1 068	1 056	1 056	-	-
Not mortgaged	10	8	8	-	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	10	8	8	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	369	375	375	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	13	13	13	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	5	5	5	-	-
Not computed	8	8	8	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	2	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more	11	9	9	-	-
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	2	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	18.1	17.5	17.5	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	363	348	332	132	132
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	19	19	19	14	14
\$200 to \$299	110	110	102	27	27
\$300 to \$399	143	134	126	56	56
\$400 to \$499	63	57	57	28	28
\$500 to \$599	19	19	19	7	7
\$600 to \$749	9	9	9	-	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	335	328	330	340	340
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	191	185	185	74	74
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	2	2	2	-	-
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5	-	-
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5	-	-
35 percent or more	163	157	157	67	67
Not computed	16	16	16	7	7
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	118	118	102	44	44
Less than 20 percent	19	19	19	15	15
20 to 24 percent	34	34	26	15	15
25 to 29 percent	31	31	31	-	-
30 to 34 percent	15	15	7	7	7
35 percent or more	19	19	19	7	7
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	26.0	26.0	26.0	22.3	22.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	26	19	19	14	14
Less than 20 percent	26	19	19	14	14
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.6	13.4	13.4	12.5	12.5
\$35,000 or more	28	26	26	-	-
Less than 20 percent	28	26	26	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.2	13.3	13.3	-	-

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
Occupied housing units	104
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	—
1985 to 1988	12
1980 to 1984	3
1970 to 1979	27
1960 to 1969	21
1950 to 1959	11
1940 to 1949	3
1939 or earlier	27
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	—
1 bedroom	15
2 bedrooms	30
3 bedrooms	44
4 bedrooms	15
5 or more bedrooms	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	104
Source of water, public system or private company	83
Sewage disposal, public sewer	83
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3
Owner-occupied housing units	3
Renter-occupied housing units	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	19
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8
Electricity	27
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	41
All other fuels	9
No fuel used	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	24
1	43
2	29
3 or more	8
Vehicles per household	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	53
1989 to March 1990	14
1985 to 1988	9
1980 to 1984	2
1970 to 1979	12
1969 or earlier	16
Renter-occupied housing units	51
1989 to March 1990	27
1985 to 1988	9
1980 to 1984	5
1970 to 1979	10
1969 or earlier	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	5
Householder 65 years and over	22
Owner-occupied housing units	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
No telephone in unit	—
No vehicle available	10
Complete plumbing facilities	101
1.00 or less persons per room	96
1.01 or more persons per room	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3
1.00 or less persons per room	—
1.01 or more persons per room	3
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 412
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 380
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	22
Owner-occupied housing units	9
Renter-occupied housing units	13

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	47
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	30
Less than \$300	-
\$300 to \$399	-
\$400 to \$499	13
\$500 to \$599	-
\$600 to \$799	17
\$800 to \$999	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-
\$2,000 or more	-
Median (dollars)	656
Not mortgaged	17
Less than \$100	-
\$100 to \$199	2
\$200 to \$299	15
\$300 to \$399	-
\$400 to \$499	-
\$500 or more	-
Median (dollars)	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	21
Less than 20 percent	2
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	6
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	13
Not computed	-
Median	36.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	19
Less than 20 percent	2
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	8
30 to 34 percent	9
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	29.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7
Less than 20 percent	7
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	12.5
\$50,000 or more	-
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	49
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	-
\$100 to \$199	5
\$200 to \$299	8
\$300 to \$399	16
\$400 to \$499	-
\$500 to \$599	7
\$600 to \$749	13
\$750 to \$999	-
\$1,000 or more	-
No cash rent	-
Median (dollars)	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	23
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	23
Not computed	-
Median	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	13
Less than 20 percent	5
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	8
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	6
Not computed	-
Median	45.0
\$35,000 or more	7
Less than 20 percent	7
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	12.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
Eau Claire, WI MSA	
Occupied housing units	49 626
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	776
1985 to 1988	2 903
1980 to 1984	4 261
1970 to 1979	11 699
1960 to 1969	5 735
1950 to 1959	6 280
1940 to 1949	4 447
1939 or earlier	13 525
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	322
1 bedroom	4 772
2 bedrooms	14 994
3 bedrooms	20 404
4 bedrooms	7 405
5 or more bedrooms	1 729
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	49 294
Source of water, public system or private company	33 125
Sewage disposal, public sewer	32 888
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	406
Owner-occupied housing units	331
Renter-occupied housing units	75
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	13 511
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5 366
Electricity	9 556
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 977
All other fuels	5 132
No fuel used	84
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	3 863
1	15 760
2	20 204
3 or more	9 799
Vehicles per household	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	34 151
1989 to March 1990	2 951
1985 to 1988	6 863
1980 to 1984	5 218
1970 to 1979	9 240
1969 or earlier	9 879
Renter-occupied housing units	15 475
1989 to March 1990	7 098
1985 to 1988	5 470
1980 to 1984	1 510
1970 to 1979	942
1969 or earlier	455
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	1 195
Householder 65 years and over	11 757
Owner-occupied housing units	8 991
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	119
No telephone in unit	155
No vehicle available	2 348
Complete plumbing facilities	49 220
1.00 or less persons per room	48 654
1.01 or more persons per room	566
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	406
1.00 or less persons per room	360
1.01 or more persons per room	46
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 328
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 205
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 171
Owner-occupied housing units	2 037
Renter-occupied housing units	4 134

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Eau Claire, WI MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 131
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	14 280
Less than \$300	570
\$300 to \$399	1 512
\$400 to \$499	2 793
\$500 to \$599	3 016
\$600 to \$799	3 398
\$800 to \$999	1 730
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 019
\$1,500 to \$1,999	161
\$2,000 or more	81
Median (dollars)	574
Not mortgaged	10 851
Less than \$100	83
\$100 to \$199	3 493
\$200 to \$299	5 566
\$300 to \$399	1 246
\$400 to \$499	337
\$500 or more	126
Median (dollars)	226
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	6 520
Less than 20 percent	2 076
20 to 24 percent	1 072
25 to 29 percent	789
30 to 34 percent	680
35 percent or more	1 836
Not computed	67
Median	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 142
Less than 20 percent	4 407
20 to 24 percent	1 295
25 to 29 percent	880
30 to 34 percent	253
35 percent or more	307
Not computed	-
Median	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 014
Less than 20 percent	4 492
20 to 24 percent	1 019
25 to 29 percent	350
30 to 34 percent	101
35 percent or more	52
Not computed	-
Median	15.5
\$50,000 or more	5 455
Less than 20 percent	4 782
20 to 24 percent	473
25 to 29 percent	126
30 to 34 percent	33
35 percent or more	39
Not computed	2
Median	11.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 758
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	126
\$100 to \$199	1 693
\$200 to \$299	3 114
\$300 to \$399	4 723
\$400 to \$499	3 023
\$500 to \$599	942
\$600 to \$749	461
\$750 to \$999	200
\$1,000 or more	53
No cash rent	423
Median (dollars)	347
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	4 657
Less than 20 percent	101
20 to 24 percent	175
25 to 29 percent	558
30 to 34 percent	382
35 percent or more	3 218
Not computed	223
Median	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 462
Less than 20 percent	582
20 to 24 percent	797
25 to 29 percent	916
30 to 34 percent	622
35 percent or more	1 396
Not computed	149
Median	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 951
Less than 20 percent	2 517
20 to 24 percent	839
25 to 29 percent	321
30 to 34 percent	69
35 percent or more	109
Not computed	96
Median	18.1
\$35,000 or more	1 688
Less than 20 percent	1 513
20 to 24 percent	103
25 to 29 percent	20
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	52
Median	12.2

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Eau Claire, WI MSA	137 543	22.9	53 765	23.2	TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN EAU CLAIRE COUNTY				
CHIPPEWA COUNTY					Tract 3.01	3 026	15.8	1 153	16.2
Total	52 360	29.3	21 024	29.5	Tract 3.02	3 740	16.5	1 290	16.4
Chippewa Falls city	12 727	14.2	5 338	14.6	Tract 4	6 135	12.5	2 483	12.0
Eau Claire city (pt.)	1 676	16.9	564	16.5	Tract 5.02	3 857	16.6	1 386	16.2
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY					Tract 6	5 878	12.4	2 445	12.4
Total	85 183	18.9	32 741	19.1	Tract 8	1 358	15.3	1 597	16.2
Eau Claire city (pt.)	55 180	14.1	21 316	14.3	Tract 8.01	4 882	15.9	1 877	16.6
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CHIPPEWA COUNTY					Tract 8.02	3 547	17.0	1 414	16.2
Tract 101	2 699	15.7	973	15.5	Tract 9	3 936	15.6	1 788	16.1
Tract 102	5 787	12.3	2 179	12.1	Tract 12	5 887	11.4	2 392	11.5
Tract 103	5 334	15.3	2 447	14.6	Tract 13	3 267	15.5	1 265	15.5
Tract 104	3 774	46.8	1 278	47.7	Tract 14	6 899	11.7	2 791	11.8
Tract 105	3 893	15.6	1 610	16.3	Tract 15	490	16.7	186	16.1
Tract 106	496	3.4	6	16.7	EAU CLAIRE CITY (PT.), EAU CLAIRE COUNTY				
Tract 107	5 173	14.5	2 102	14.7	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	566	16.4	241	17.4
CHIPPEWA FALLS CITY, CHIPPEWA COUNTY					Tract 3.02 (pt.)	124	17.7	46	17.4
Tract 102 (pt.)	2 641	12.6	1 099	12.3	Tract 4 (pt.)	25	16.0	24	12.5
Tract 103 (pt.)	5 212	14.5	2 399	13.9	Tract 5.01	5 162	16.5	1 869	16.5
Tract 104 (pt.)	303	32.0	91	42.9	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	3 656	16.8	1 312	16.3
Tract 105 (pt.)	3 397	15.2	1 489	16.1	Tract 6 (pt.)	5 777	12.3	2 405	12.3
Tract 106 (pt.)	490	3.5	3	33.3	Tract 7	5 319	12.7	2 501	12.4
Tract 107 (pt.)	684	12.7	257	12.1	Tract 8 (pt.)	1 018	15.2	469	16.0
EAU CLAIRE CITY (PT.), CHIPPEWA COUNTY					Tract 8.01 (pt.)	4 207	16.0	1 599	16.8
Tract 101 (pt.)	1 676	16.9	564	16.5	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	2 712	17.1	1 107	16.2
REMAINDER OF CHIPPEWA COUNTY					Tract 9 (pt.)	3 397	15.4	1 614	16.0
Tract 101 (pt.)	1 023	13.8	409	14.2	Tract 10	6 823	14.4	1 502	16.3
Tract 102 (pt.)	3 146	12.0	1 080	11.9	Tract 11	1 029	14.1	445	16.2
Tract 103 (pt.)	122	48.4	48	50.0	Tract 12 (pt.)	5 887	11.4	2 392	11.5
Tract 104 (pt.)	3 471	48.1	1 187	48.0	Tract 13 (pt.)	2 261	15.3	881	15.3
Tract 105 (pt.)	496	18.1	121	19.8	Tract 14 (pt.)	6 888	11.7	2 786	11.8
Tract 106 (pt.)	6	—	3	—	Tract 15 (pt.)	329	16.7	123	16.3
Tract 107 (pt.)	4 489	14.8	1 845	15.1	REMAINDER OF EAU CLAIRE COUNTY				
Tract 108	4 978	42.5	1 810	43.8	Tract 1	4 243	44.5	1 869	45.1
Tract 109	4 589	48.2	1 899	48.0	Tract 2	4 088	46.3	1 517	47.5
Tract 110	6 431	39.5	2 519	39.3	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	2 460	15.7	912	15.9
Tract 111	3 456	45.6	2 051	44.7	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	3 616	16.5	1 244	16.4
Tract 112	5 750	31.6	2 150	29.4	Tract 4 (pt.)	6 110	12.4	2 459	12.0
					Tract 5.02 (pt.)	201	13.4	74	14.9
					Tract 6 (pt.)	101	17.8	40	15.0
					Tract 8 (pt.)	340	15.6	128	17.2
					Tract 8.01 (pt.)	675	15.0	278	15.8
					Tract 8.02 (pt.)	835	16.4	307	16.3
					Tract 9 (pt.)	539	16.5	174	16.7
					Tract 12 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
					Tract 13 (pt.)	1 006	15.8	384	15.9
					Tract 14 (pt.)	11	—	5	—
					Tract 15 (pt.)	161	16.8	63	15.9
					Tract 16	5 617	38.5	1 971	39.2



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only on the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). In machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary change reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* print reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and the constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production of analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title and its relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

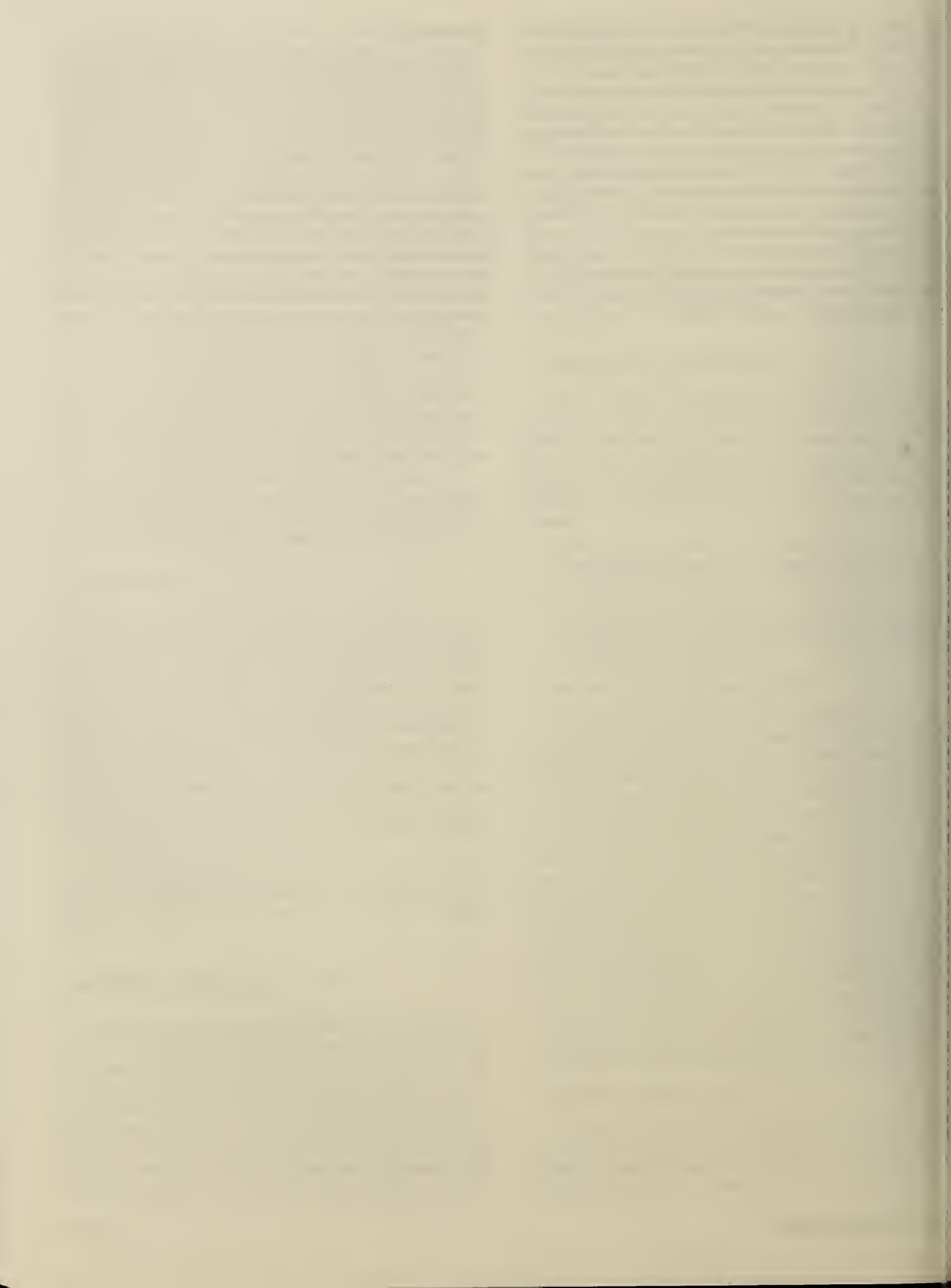
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, ward or legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicates that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before the arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employer status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located at military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Ward in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relative long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as noninstitutional group quarters)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street block and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 11 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origin is from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few states in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOG plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, the average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by relatives who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed from any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employee in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 90 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm/nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. Both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had many revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion from the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 15 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1990 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, work location was allocated to the person based on the means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace or others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaire or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data at the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person's

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used or the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, territory, or region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970 only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,971

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedure described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesia ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specified area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who move between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in a State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants and outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from the yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rent payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked at all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has priority claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on a second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid to someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts of purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variation than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e. 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
Vacant for rent
Vacant for sale
Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical editing and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wisconsin

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.2
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 18 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

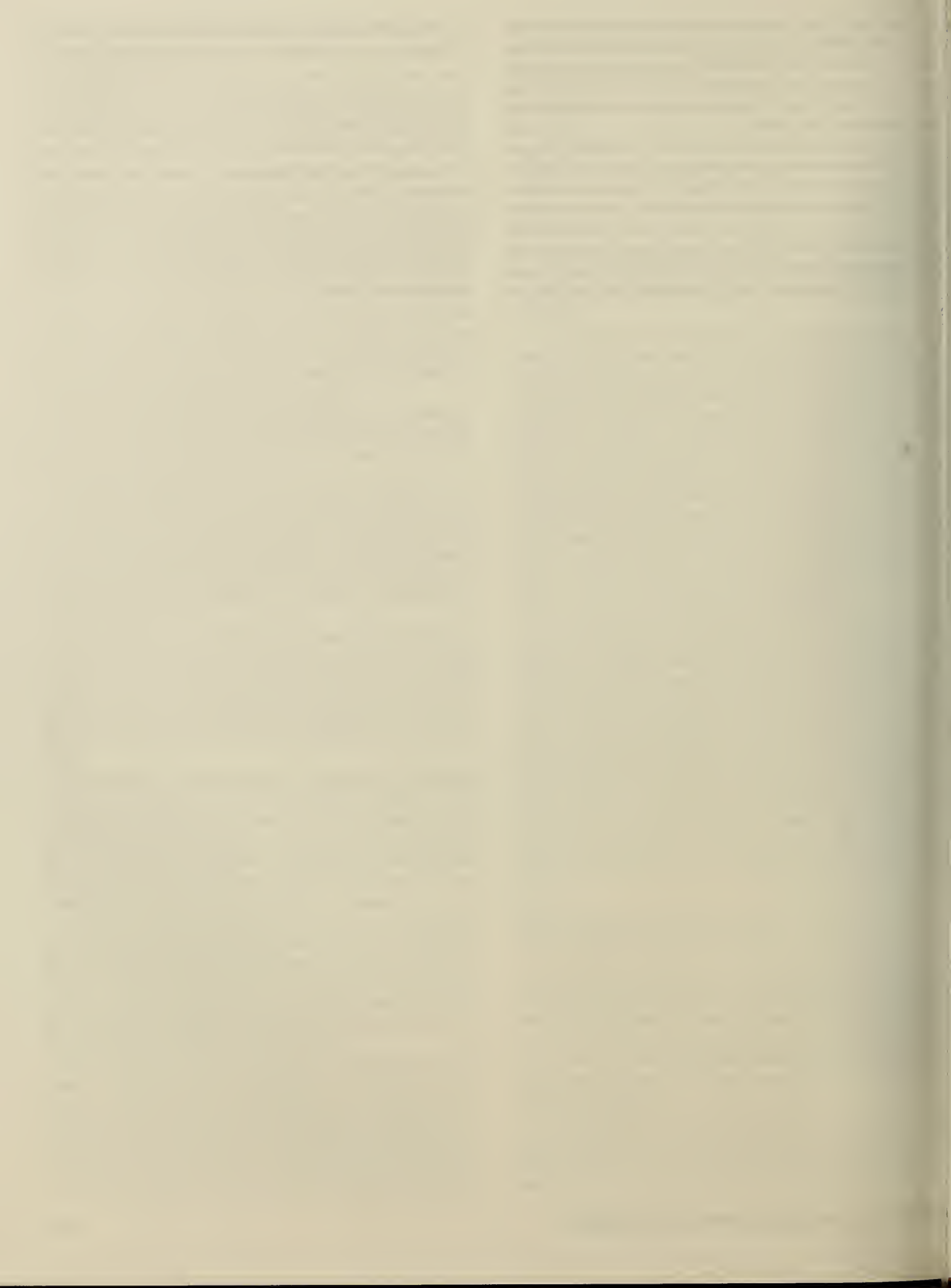
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaire were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaire were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
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Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a: A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana —
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
First name	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	Occupied Vacant	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere			
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> J1C1		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____ (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office _____ c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

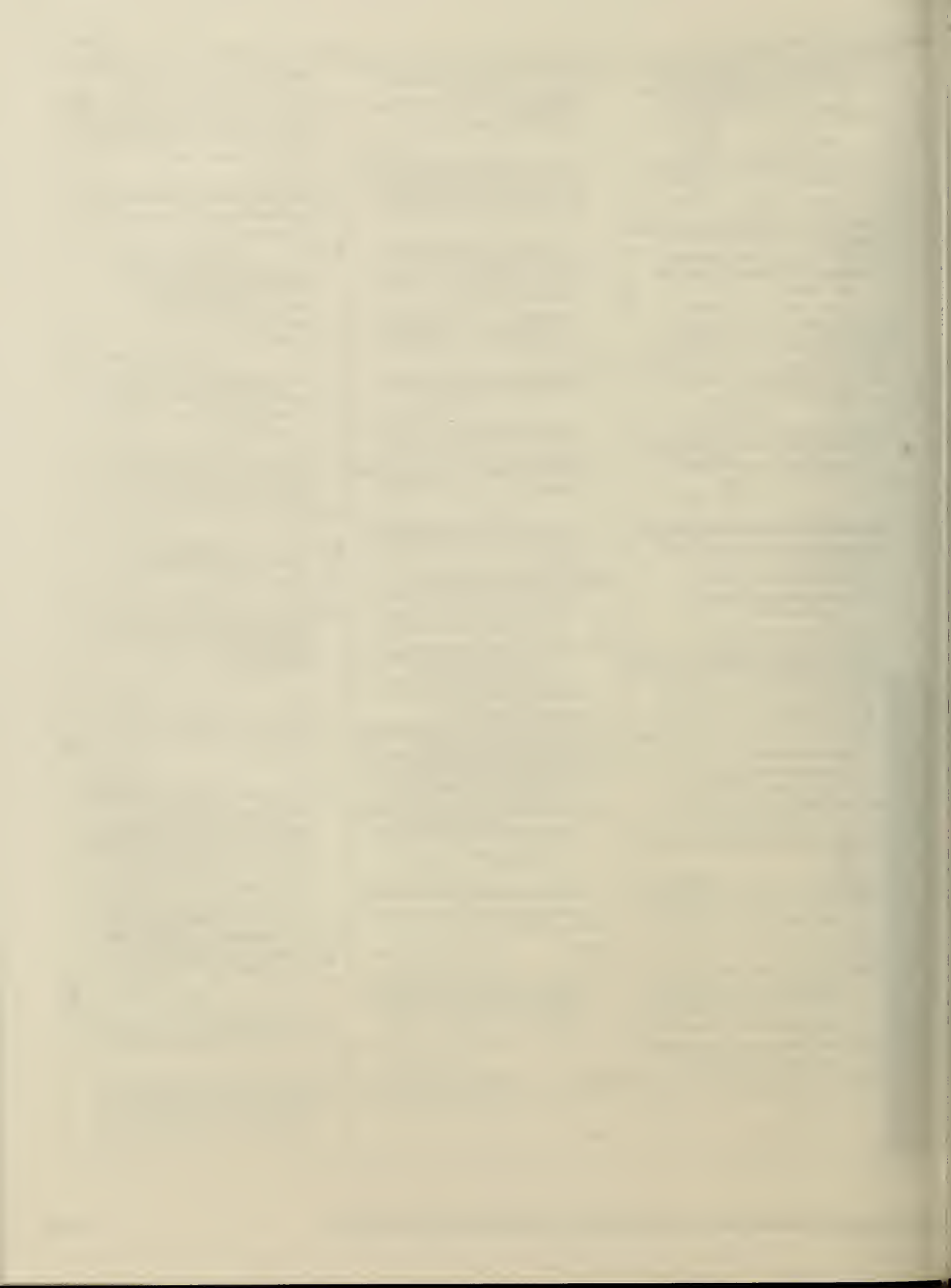
☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file is an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

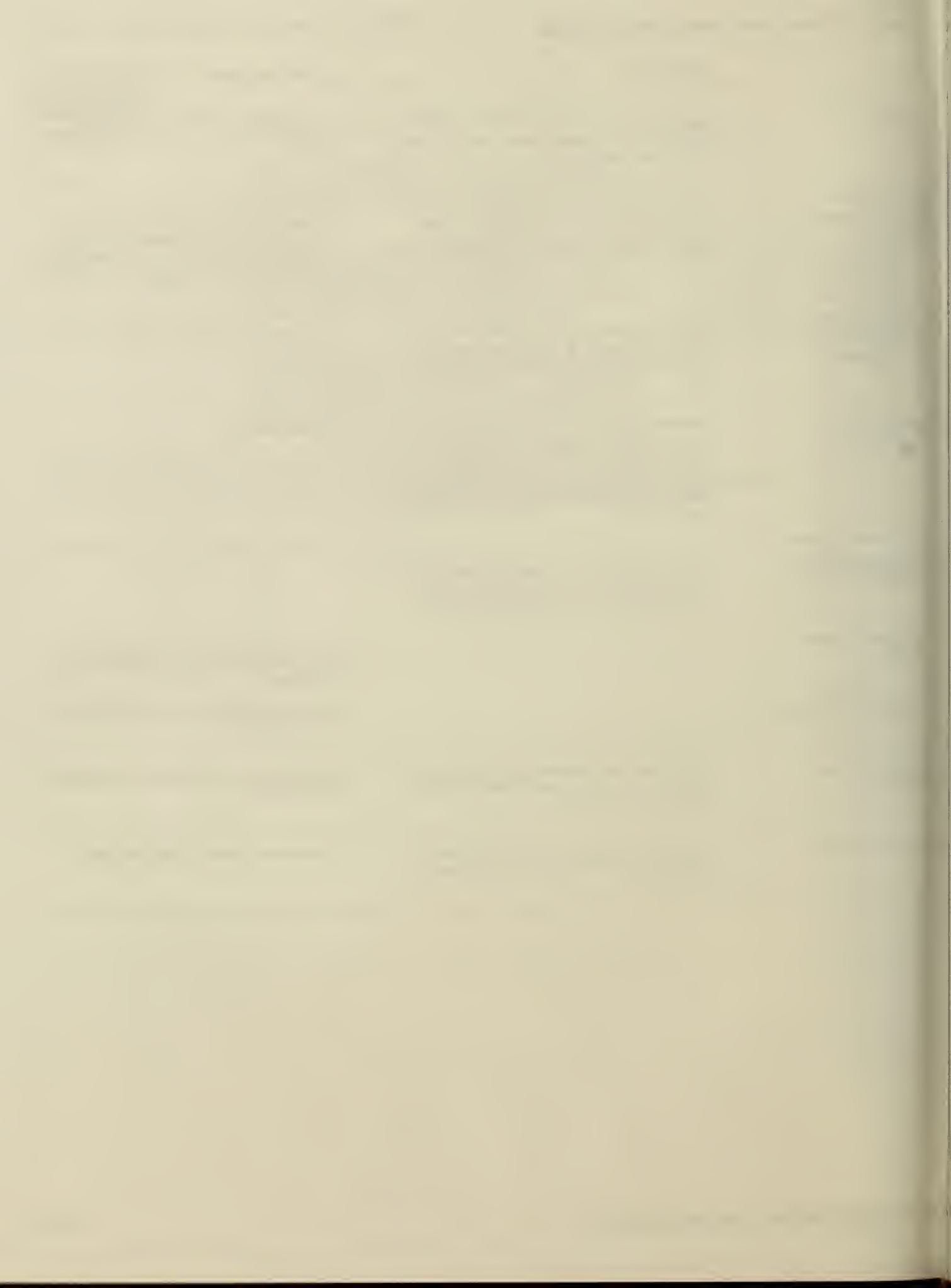
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the company's financial health and for providing reliable information to stakeholders. The document also outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions, including the use of standardized forms and the requirement for double-checking entries.

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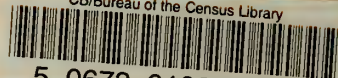
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